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WORDS

Their

Spelling
Pronunciation
Definition
Application

Henry R. Johnson.

RARE
SERIES

WORDS

their

Spelling . Pronunciation . Definition and Application

Compiled by
Rupert P. SoRelle
and
Charles W. Kitt

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Preface

POOR spelling has been justly termed the reproach of American schools, and the attention that the subject is now receiving from schools of all grades, colleges and universities shows the importance that is attached to correct spelling.

"WORDS" is the outgrowth of an urgent need of a speller adapted to the requirements of commercial schools, where much has to be thoroughly accomplished in a brief period of time.

It has been prepared by two teachers of long experience in commercial school lines, the lists of words having been drawn largely from experience in correcting transcripts of students.

Thoughtful educators are agreed that sight has quite as much, if not more, to do with learning spelling than anything else, and that, therefore, the great advantage of this fact should be utilized in teaching. Another, and fully as important a consideration, is teaching the words in sentences. These two fundamental principles underlie the plan of "WORDS." They have been strengthened by a logical mechanical arrangement and the utilization of every psychological aid possible to secure the best results with the least effort.

The following points of superiority of "WORDS" over other spellers will, we believe, appeal to progressive teachers:

1. It presents the words in the first column as commonly seen in print, without diacritical marks or division in syllables, thus giving a correct first impression of the word.

2. The word is marked diacritically in the second column, in accordance with the method used in Webster's International Dictionary, and divided properly into *syllables* for the purpose of affording the student a thorough drill in pronunciation and syllabication.

3. A clear, concise definition of the word is given in the third column.

4. On the opposite page sentences are given illustrating the practical application of the words. These sentences, for the most part, are quotations from well-known authors, and were selected

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for a double purpose—to give a clear idea of the correct use of the words and for their educational value. These sentences should be used as a dictation exercise.

5. The arrangement of the book makes it possible to cover a comprehensive list of words, which have been selected because of their frequency, and liability to be misspelled.

6. Original work is given on each lesson. At the end of each lesson, words are given to be looked up in the dictionary. This plan, together with the application of the words in sentences, relieves the study of its "dryness" and keeps up the interest of the student. In addition to this, it forms in the student a habit of consulting the dictionary—an important aid in the teaching of spelling.

7. The work is planned to cover a three or a six months' course, depending on the manner in which it is handled, thus making it peculiarly adapted to the work of commercial schools.

8 The arrangement by weeks is another feature that will appeal to the teacher. For the first four days of the week, regular exercises are given; on the fifth, a review and general exercise is given.

Webster's International Dictionary has been selected as authority for pronunciation, and, for the sake of uniformity, the words have been marked diacritically in accordance with the International's method.

Many of the sentences selected to illustrate the use of words have been taken from the Standard Dictionary; acknowledgment must also be made to "Synonyms Discriminated," by Charles John Smith, for valuable aids in making discriminations in the use of synonyms.

THE AUTHORS.

CHICAGO, July, 1903.

CHAPTER I

For Rules for Spelling see page 126
For Guide to Pronunciation see page 127

FIRST LESSON—Short Words Commonly Misspelled

much	mŭch	Great in quantity; in a great degree.
sure	shu̯r	Certain; stable; infallible.
very	vĕr′-ȳ	In a high degree; real; actual; true; same.
busy	bĭz′-ĭ	Employed; constantly active.
almost	ȧl′-mōst	Very nearly; closely approaching.
there	thâr	In or at that place; to that place; at that condition of affairs.
their	thâr	Personal pronoun.
each	ēch	Every one of a number.
agree	ȧ-grē′	To come to an understanding; assent.
urge	ûrj	To press forcibly in any direction.
which	hwĭch	What individual person or thing of a certain number or class.
again	ȧ-gĕn′	Another time; once more.
whose	hōōz	The possessive case of who; often of which.
value	văl′-ū	Assess; to appraise.
dollar	dŏl′-lēr	The U. S. unit of reckoning money; 100 cents.
bargain	bär′-gĭn	That which is agreed upon or purchased.
bushel	bu̯sh′-ĕl	A measure of capacity; four pecks.
gallon	găl′-lŭn	Four quarts.
barrel	băr′-rĕl	An approximately cylindrical vessel made of wooden staves, held together by hoops.
please	plēz	To gratify; to give or afford pleasure.
weigh	wā	To find the weight of; to ponder with a view to forming a judgment.
once	wŭns	One time only; without repetition.
here	hēr	In the place where the speaker is.
hear	hēr	To perceive by the sense of hearing.
potato	pō-tā-′tō	A well known plant, tubers of which are eaten.

Words to be applied in sentences: cheese, across, friend, eager

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "Knowledge and timber shouldn't be *much* used until they are seasoned."

2 "The testimony of the Lord is *sure.*"

3 "Deeds of justice and charity are the *very* first fruits of repentance."

4 "Their *busy* life is like a river."

5 "In 1787 many of the best men of the country, such as Washington, Franklin and Hamilton, had *almost* begun to despair of the new Confederation."

6 "Here in Rome is the seat of St. Peter, not *there* in Avignon."

7 It is *their* privilege.

8 "To worship right is to love *each* other."

9 "Always think twice when saints and sinners, honest men and editors, *agree* in an eulogy."

10 "I never *urge* a man to speak if he has ever so little mind to hold his tongue quiet."

11 The relative pronouns are who, *which*, that, and what. Who is applied to persons. *Which* was formerly applied to persons as well as things; now applied to animals and things without life.

12 "The light of smiles shall feel *again*
The lids that overflow with tears."

13 We will leave such for those *whose* minds are better adapted to receive it.

14 "*Value* is made up of three essential notions or elements: (1) of the will, (2) effort or labor required in procuring or producing the article valued, (3) ownership or appropriation."

15 A silver *dollar* weighs 412.5 grains, of which 41.25 are alloy.

16 "Next to the pleasure of buying a *bargain* for one's self is the pleasure of persuading a friend to buy it."

17 *Bushel* oysters are the smallest oysters, sold only by the *bushel.*

18 The United States uses the Winchester *gallon*, or wine *gallon*, of 231 cubic inches, as a standard.

19 A standard *barrel*, as one containing potatoes, apples, etc., is about 31 inches high.

20 "I, too, can sing when it shall *please* thy choice,
And breathe soft tunes through a melodious shell."

21 "Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world *weigh* less than a single lovely action."

22 "No star is ever lost we *once* have seen,
We always may be what we might have been."

23 "Let me say *here* that it is our interest to preserve the authority of Spain over her American territory."

24 "My son, *hear* the instruction of thy father."

25 "History dates the introduction of the *potato* into the British Isles at about 1586."

SECOND LESSON—Short Words Commonly Misspelled

enough	ē-nŭf′	Adequate for the demand or need; plenty.
learn	lērn	To gain knowledge of by study; investigation; observation; inquiry.
teach	tēch	To give instruction to; train; counsel.
seeing	sē′-ĭng	Taking into consideration; to perceive by the eye.
height	hīt	Distance above some natural or assumed base.
breadth	brĕdth	Measure or distance from side to side; freedom from narrowness of view.
notice	nō′-tĭs	To take note of by the senses or the intellect; to make observations, comments, remarks upon.
such	sŭch	Of that kind; being the same as has been mentioned or indicated.
nostril	nŏs′-trĭl	One of the anterior openings in the nose.
forehead	fŏr′-ĕd	The upper part of the face; brazen assumption.
muscle	mŭs′-sl	An organ composed of contractile fibers.
truly	trṵ′-lȳ	In conformity with fact or reality; with accuracy or nice precision; with loyal honesty.
heavy	hĕv′-ȳ	Hard to lift or carry; burdensome; grievous.
always	ạl′-wāyz	Throughout all time; perpetually; ceaselessly.
piece	pēs	To combine or reunite; a loose or separate part.
eight	āt	The sum of seven and one.
rolled	rōld	Past tense of roll.
where	whâr	At or in what place, relation or station.
model	mŏd′-ĕl	To mold or shape; worthy to be imitated.
shriek	shrēk	A sharp, shrill outcry, usually involuntary.
sneeze	snēz	The convulsive motion and explosive sound attendant on the ejection of air through the nose and mouth in sneezing.
neither	nē′-thēr / nī-thēr	Not either; neither the one nor the other.
either	ē′-thēr / ī′-thēr	One or the other of two; each of two; one and the other separately.
ready	rĕd′-ȳ	In a state of preparedness for any given purpose or occasion; willing; prompt.
scythe	sīth	A long curved blade for mowing, reaping, etc.

Words to be applied in sentences: *scissors, sieve, until, pledge*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "A bullet or two, a button, a brass plate from a soldier's belt, served well *enough* for mementoes of my visit."

2 *Learn* was used in the sense of teach by Shakespeare; as, "And *learn* me how to lose a winning match."

3 Plato returned to Athens and began to *teach*. Like his master, he taught without money and without price.

4 "Why do we fear death, *seeing* it is but gain to die?"

5 The *height* of the atmosphere is generally supposed to be forty-five or fifty miles, but there is evidence to show that it extends to a *height* of four hundred miles.

6 "The historian should be a gentleman, and possess a moral *breadth* of temperament."

7 "Carlyle's various essays have been greatly *noticed* and admired."
"I shall not *notice* his attack."

8 "Experience enables us to see that *such* and *such* results are likely to flow from *such* and *such* combinations of circumstances."
"*Such* is essentially a term of comparison, and to complete its force that with which comparison is made requires to be expressed, implied or understood."

9 "*Nostrils* are usually paired, except in the teethed cetaceans."

10 "The villain, whose life they had preserved, had the heart and the *forehead* to appear as the principal witness against them."

11 There are about four hundred *muscles* in the human body.

12 "No work *truly* done—no word earnestly spoken—no sacrifice freely made, was ever made in vain."

13 The human brain is *heavier* than that of any of the lower animals except the elephant and the whale.

14 "The English-speaking race has *always* stood first among the races for Peace, Liberty, Justice and Law."

15 "We see the world *piece* by *piece*, as the sun, the moon, the animal, the tree."

16 "She wrote verses at the age of *eight*."

17 The food was *rolled* up in preparation for cooking.

18 "*Where* two or three are gathered together, there am I in the midst of them."

19 "Statues in gold bronze could not have been *modeled* and cast in Rome in 608."

20 The *shriek* of the locomotive was plainly heard.

21 The peasants in Sweden take off their hats as you pass; you *sneeze* and they say "God bless you!"

22 "When a man works only for himself he gets *neither* rest here nor reward hereafter."

23 "'Take *either* side of the river' means that one or the other of the two sides may be taken."

24 "If I intended to do you harm, little lad, the *readiest* way were to leave you here."

25 The *scythe* has been superseded by labor-saving machinery.

THIRD LESSON—Short Words Commonly Misspelled

forth	fōrth	Forward; in place or order; out of.
chief	chēf	The principal; the first; the most important.
busily	bĭz′-ĭ-lȳ	Industriously.
grief	grēf	Pain of mind; sorrow; sadness.
abound	ȧ-bound′	To possess in great quantity; to be in great quantity.
coming	kŭm′-ing	The act of approaching; arrival; advent.
image	ĭm′-ăj	A likeness; the appearance or resemblance of a person or thing.
pierce	pērs	To penetrate; to force a way into.
limit	lĭm′-ĭt	That which limits, bounds or circumscribes; the fullest extent.
ninety	nīn′-tȳ	Nine times ten.
fourth	fōrth	A quarter; one of four equal parts.
already	ȧl-rĕd′-ȳ	Generally used to mean at a bygone time.
brief	brēf	Short; concise; not lasting.
loose	lōōs	To set at liberty; to free; not tight or confined; unfastened.
lose	lōōz	To be deprived of; to fail to gain.
bureau	bū′-rō	An office where business is transacted; the occupants of such an office.
valise	vȧ-lēs′	A leather bag to hold a traveller's equipment.
attack	ăt-tăk′	To assail; to censure; to find fault with.
twelve	twĕlv	The sum of ten and two; twice six.
though	thō	Granting; admitting; notwithstanding this or that.
occur	ŏk-kûr′	To happen; to be found existing.
against	ȧ-gĕnst′	In opposition to; averse to.
welcome	wĕl′-kŭm	Pleasing; grateful.
triple	trĭp′-'l	To make threefold the quantity or number; consisting of three things united, or of three parts
lessen	lĕs′-'n	To make or cause to be less; to become of less importance or force.

Words to be applied in sentences: coarse, course, *birth*, *berth*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "Bring your music *forth* into the air."

2 Crabbe distinguishes "*chief*" and "principal" thus: *Chief* regards order and rank; principal has regard to importance and respectability.

3 "How *busily* she turns the leaves."

4 "There forget all former *griefs*."

5 "A faithful man shall *abound* with great blessings."

6 The man was *coming* toward us.

7 "He, the noble *image* of my youth."

8 "Can curses *pierce* the clouds and enter heaven?"

9 "*Limit* each leader to his several charge." "The *limit* of your lives is out."

10 "Enos lived *ninety* years."

11 On the *fourth* day of July we celebrate the declaration of independence.

12 Long before the final decision of the judge, the verdict of public opinion will *already* have been given.

13 "I doubt not but I shall make it plain, and also *brief*."

14 "With horse and chariots ranked in *loose* array."

15 Of what profit is it to gain wealth and *lose* character?

16 The clerks in the Patent *Bureau* are kept very busy.

17 On opening the *valise* it was found to be empty.

18 "It would be easy to *attack* them."

19 "He sat down with the *twelve*."

20 "*Though* He may slay me, yet will I trust Him."

21 "There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit."

22 "He that is not with me is *against* me."

23 "When the glad soul is made heaven's *welcome* guest."

24 Confusion sometimes arises in our language from the *triple* meaning of "that," which with us is a demonstrative pronoun, a relative pronoun and a conjunction.

25 "May all perish thus, that seek to subjugate or lessen us."

FOURTH LESSON—Short Words Commonly Misspelled

advice	ăd-vīs′	Something said or written as by way of counsel.
advise	ăd-vīz′	To offer an opinion to, by way of counsel.
oblige	ŏ-blīj′	To render indebted.
movable	mo̧v′-ȧ-b'l	Not fixed or stationary.
steadily	stĕd′-ĭ-lȳ	With steadiness.
separate	sĕp′-ȧ-rāt	To occupy a position between; disunited; unconnected.
fiery	fī′-ẽr-ȳ	Of or pertaining to fire; spirited.
purchase	pûr′-chȧs	To obtain or secure as one's own by paying or promising to pay a price.
burial	bĕr′-rĭ-ȧl	The act or process of burying, especially a dead body.
seize	sēz	To clutch; to take possession of by authority; to affect suddenly.
shield	shēld	To cover from danger; defend; a broad piece of defensive armor.
nonsense	nŏn′-sĕns	That which is without good sense; absurdity.
expel	ĕks-pĕl′	To drive out or off by force or by authority.
although	ạl-thō′	Admitting or granting that; notwithstanding.
describe	dẽ-skrīb′	To give the characteristics of; delineate; outline.
valuable	văl′-ū-ȧ-b'l	Having financial worth; costly.
usually	ū′-zhū-ȧl-lȳ	Such as commonly occurs in the ordinary course of events; common.
holiday	hŏl′-ĭ-dā	A day of rest or set apart for celebration.
presence	prĕs′-ĕns	Opposed to absence; bearing.
descend	dẽ-sĕnd′	To go down; from a higher to a lower point.
apparel	ăp-păr′-ĕl	To put clothes on; the things collectively with which one is clad.
dutiful	dū′-tĭ-fụl	Performing the duties or obligations of one's position; obedient.
biscuit	bĭs′-kĭt	A soft cake, unsweetened, often eaten hot.
pursuit	pûr-sūt′	An earnest endeavor to attain; business or occupation.
doubtful	doubt′-fụl	Uncertain; undecided; contingent.

Words to be applied in sentences: serious, prepare, prevail, forcible

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "Horne Tooke's *advice* to the Friends of the People was profound: 'If you wish to be powerful, pretend to be powerful.'"

2 "David Hume, from his deathbed, *advised* his country to give up the war with America, in which defeat would destroy its credit, and success, its liberty."

3 "What is against right reason, no faith can *oblige* us to believe."

4 "The English technical term for this class is chattels; that of the modern jurisprudence is *movables.*"

5 By earnest endeavor he moved *steadily* toward the front.

6 "If on a fair trial it be found that Great Britain and Ireland can not exist happily together, as parts of one empire, in God's name let them *separate.*"

7 "The most *fiery* and restless race, the Scotch-Irish."

8 "Nobody doubts now, nor has doubted since the abolition of slavery, that the *purchase* of Louisiana was an act of sound statesmanship."

9 "Among the many curious habits of the pagan Irish, one of the most significant was that of perpendicular *burial.*"

10 "But pleasures are like poppies spread—
You *seize* the flower, its bloom is shed."

"A nation at war has a right to *seize* its enemy's property."

11 "Thou who trodst the billowy sea,
Shield us in our jeopardy."

12 "I will stand no *nonsense.*"

13 "All classes of Protestants combined to *expel* him (James II) from his throne."

14 "He may not spare, *although* he were his brother."

15 "Nothing is more difficult than to *describe* a really beautiful countenance."

16 Diamonds are *valuable,* but not priceless.

17 This is not *usually* done in this way.

18 "Envy has no *holidays,* because it always finds matter to work on." "Lincoln's birthday, February 12th, is a *holiday* in New York and Illinois."

19 "The two armies were now fairly in the *presence* of each other."

20 "Silent and soft and slow *descends* the snow."

21 "Men's behavior should be like their *apparel;* not too straight or point devise, but free from exercise or emotion."

22 "O, make us day by day like Him to grow: more beautiful and good, more *dutiful* and meek."

23 People of the South are very fond of hot *biscuit.*

24 Business *pursuits* are more popular than ever before.

25 "When the sun of that day went down, the event of independence was no longer *doubtful.*"

FIFTH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

gallon	anticipate	financial	tenacious
bargain	officiate	pursuance	ineligible
which	infallible	tension	syntax
busy	jealousy	assessment	impropriety
almost	adulterate	lessons	obituary
again	embezzle	ceremony	literature
teach	lenient	neglected	aristocracy
such	indefinite	millinery	delicacy
muscle	latter	temporary	doing
height	victuals	liquidate	executive
neither	ancient	accommodate	dangerous
model	provided	impatience	sympathetic
shriek	requirements	indispensable	arguments
until	intimate	actually	shipped
chief	option	descriptive	satchel
busily	pamphlet	creditor	tuition
coming	explanatory	respectively	thorough
pierce	transferring	delusion	valid
already	sustained	average	flexible
bureau	relationship	identical	quotation
oblige	feature	insight	security
movable	triumphantly	invigoration	asylum
separate	incumbrance	daytime	condemn
burial	strengthened	auxiliary	incorporate
expel	claimant	abolish	acceptance

CHAPTER II

SIXTH LESSON—Short Words Commonly Misspelled

freight	frāt	Goods transported by public carriers.
quarrel	quạr′-rĕl	To break friendship or harmony; to find fault: disagree: unfriendly dispute.
together	tọ-gĕth′-ẽr	Mutually: at the same moment or time.
faithful	fāth′-fụl	True or trustworthy in the performance of duty, especially obligations and promises.
eleven	ē-lĕv′-n	The sum of ten and one.
through	thrụ	All the way; by means of.
thorough	thŭr′-ō	Going through and through; marked by careful attention throughout, searching.
luckily	lŭk′-ĭ-lẹ̆	In a lucky manner; favored by good fortune.
aloud	ȧ-loud′	Audible; opposed to silence.
believe	bẽ-lēv′	To accept as true on the testimony or authority of others: to be convinced of.
useful	ūs′-fụl	Serving use or purpose, especially a valuable one; beneficial.
figure	fĭg′-ūr	To form an image; to ornament; to compute.
nineteen	nīn′-tēn	The sum of nine and ten.
beginning	bẽ-gĭn′-nĭng	The starting-point in space, time, action or being; the source.
belief	bẽ-lēf′	Probable knowledge; rational conviction.
salable	sāl′-ȧ-b'l	That which may be sold; marketable.
perhaps	pẽr-hăps′	It may be; possibly; uncertainty.
because	bẽ-kạz′	For the reason that; since; by reason of.
welfare	wĕl′-fâr	Condition of faring well; prosperity.
circuit	sẽr′-kŭt	Distance around; compass; the entire course traversed by an electric current.
grieve	grẽv	To cause to experience grief; inflict sorrow upon; to suffer mentally.
receive	rẽ-sẽv′	To obtain as a result of delivery; to admit to entrance; to perceive mentally.
fulfill	fụl-fĭl′	To make good the provisions or purport of; accomplish; complete; perform.
excel	ĕks-sĕl′	To go beyond;—properly, in something good or praiseworthy; outdo.
usage	ūz′-ăj	The manner of use or treating a person or thing; custom.

Words to be applied in sentences: *equal, murmur, heir, altar*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "The master cannot detain the goods on board the ship until the *freight* be paid."
2 "We will not *quarrel* with ambition when it is wise enough to devote itself to the happiness of mankind."
3 "Linked *together* by a chain which adverse hazard and mischance had forged."
4 "But no one has yet pointed out an instance wherein he has failed to give a *faithful* representation of the characters."
5 "Yale had the ball, and she drove the opposing *eleven*, despite its stubborn resistance, steadily down the field."
6 "Peace to the just man's memory; let it grow greater with the years and blossom *through* the flight of ages."
7 "Given good officers, there are no men in the world who admit of more *thorough* discipline than the native-born Americans."
8 *Luckily*, the financial condition of the bank was such as to render a run on it impossible of disastrous results.
9 "Bondage is hoarse and may not speak *aloud*."
10 "Nothing is too absurd to be *believed* by a populace which has not breakfasted and which does not know how it is to dine."
11 "Several of us were corrected by our fathers; and, though I pleaded the *useful*ness of the work, mine convinced me that nothing was *useful* which was not honest."
12 "Sit not like the *figure* on our silver coin, looking ever backwards."
13 *Nineteen* is a cardinal number.
14 "The American declaration of independence was the *beginning* of new ages."
15 "*Belief*, in the generic sense now contemplated, included every degree of conviction from the feeblest to the strongest."
16 "Allowances must be made for the necessity of a certain amount of abuse and ridicule in a review, in order to make it *salable*."
17 "The future's great veil our breath fitfully flaps,
And behind it broods ever the mighty *perhaps*."
18 "My strength is as the strength of ten *because* my heart is pure."
19 The *welfare* of the nation depends on the enterprise and frugality of the people.
20 He made a vain effort to close the *circuit*.
21 "You can not *grieve* a thing; you can not *grieve* an influence."
22 The message was *received* too late.
23 He did not *fulfill* his promise, and the prophecy was *fulfilled*.
24 "In narrative, clearness, grace and spirit, at least, it is not *excelled*, scarcely equaled, by any other completed historical work."
25 "He complained that he had met with *usage* the like of which had been offered to none since the establishment of Christianity in Sweden."

SEVENTH LESSON—Words having silent k, g and gh

knock	nŏk	To strike against something.
knead	nēd	To work and press into a mass.
gnarl	närl	A knot of wood.
nigh	nī	Near; not remote in time or place; close by; almost; nearly.
knoll	nōl	A little roll, hill or mound.
height	hīt	An eminence.
kneel	nēl	To fall on the knees.
knave	nāv	A tricky, deceitful fellow.
might	mīt	Force or power of any kind.
fraught	frạt	Freighted; filled.
naught	nạt	Nothing.
sought	sạt	Past participle of seek.
wrought	rạt	Worked.
dough	dō	Soft mass of moistened flour or meal.
weight	wāt	Pressure; burden; importance.
drought	drout	Lack of rain or water.
straight	strāt	Direct; not deviating from the truth; vertical.
knowledge	nŏl′-ĕj	Learning; scholarship.
thorough	thŭr′-ō	Complete; perfect.
slaughter	slạ′-tēr	To butcher.
haughty	hạ′-tȳ	Lofty; disdainfully proud.
bough	bou	Branch of a tree.
fright	frīt	Sudden fear or alarm.
knight	nīt	One having title next below a baronet.
blight	blīt	To blast.

Words to be applied in sentences: *neighbor, knuckle, draught, aught*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "You *knock* a man into a ditch, and then tell him to remain content in the position in which Providence has placed him."

2 "Him heaven had *kneaded* of more potent stuff."

3 "The sunshine and the storm * * * write themselves all over our life, in its knots and *gnarls*, or smooth branches."

4 He was well-*nigh* exhausted from his long exertions.

5 "Seek we some shadowy, silent woods; recline upon a mossy *knoll*."

6 "There are depths of infamy, as there are *heights* of fame."

7 "Breathless I slid among the *kneeling* folk."

8 "*Knave* signified originally a boy; subsequently it meant servant."

9 "Spain was still a great power; but it was a power whose *might* was waning."

10 "How guarded should be he who converses with a boy, not forgetting with what power each word is *fraught* by the mere force of years."

11 "No noble human thought, however buried in the dust of ages, can ever come to *naught*."

12 He *sought* to win him over by a strong appeal to his better nature

13 He worked incessantly and *wrought* with a skill that amounted to genius.

14 "My cake is *dough*."

15 "Bowed down with the *weight* of centuries."

16 "O, the terrible *drought*, when the sky turns to brass, * * * when rivers shrink, streams fail, springs perish."

17 "There is but one *straight* course, and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily."

18 "*Knowledge* comes, but wisdom lingers."

19 He was now *thoroughly* aroused, and bent to his task with a vengeance.

20 "*Slaughter*, commercially, means to greatly reduce the prices of."

21 "Clay * * * had nothing of *haughty* condescension."

22 "An open fireplace, filled now with a big *bough*-pot full of ferns."

23 "The horse was cured of his *fright* at the robe or meal-bag or other object as soon as he could be induced to smell it."

24 "Three virtues may particularly be noticed as essential in the estimation of mankind to the making of a *knight:* loyalty, courtesy and munificence."

25 "There is frost on your breath which would *blight* the plants."

EIGHTH LESSON—Words having long I in last syllable

advise	ăd-vīz′	To give advice to; to counsel.
aspire	ăs-pīr′	To seek to attain something high or great.
arrive	ăr-rīv′	To reach by progressive motion.
conspire	kŏn-spīr′	To plot together.
confide	kŏn-fīd′	To repose confidence in; to trust.
condign	kŏn-dīn′	Suitable to the fault or crime.
define	dē-fīn′	To fix the bounds of.
desire	dē-zīr′	To wish for earnestly; an eager wish to obtain or enjoy.
despise	dē-spīz′	To look down upon with disfavor or contempt.
decide	dē-sīd′	To render judgment concerning.
expire	ĕks-pīr′	To exhale; to bring to a close.
invite	ĭn-vīt′	To ask; to request the company of.
inquire	ĭn-kwīr′	To ask about.
inspire	ĭn-spīr′	To inhale; to infuse into the mind.
incline	ĭn-klīn′	To lean; to slant.
incite	ĭn-sīt′	To move to action; to stir up.
perspire	pēr-spīr′	To excrete matter through the skin.
provide	prō-vīd′	To supply; to furnish.
resign	rē-zīn′	To surrender; to give up; to relinquish.
retire	rē-tīr′	To withdraw; to retreat.
revive	rē-vīv′	To bring again to life; to bring into action after suspension.
surprise	sûr-prīz′	To take unaware.
subside	sŭb-sīd′	To become tranquil; to become lower.
survive	sûr-vīv′	To remain alive; to outlive.
subscribe	sŭb-skrīb′	To write underneath; to give consent to.

Words to be applied in sentences: coincide, baptize, eulogize, paralyze

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "And Edward, *advised* of this from the anxious Norman, caused forty ships to be equipped."
2 "The conqueror of Gaul *aspired* to the glory of adding Britain to the dominions of Rome."
3 "It is only in this way that we can hope to *arrive* at the truth."
4 "The arts of Greece and the wealth of Asia had *conspired* to erect that sacred and magnificent structure, the Temple of Diana."
5 "Judge before friendship, then *confide* till death."
6 "Our Saviour has brought out very distinctly the fact that the misapplication of small abilities will meet with *condign* punishment."
7 "Politeness has been well *defined* as benevolence in small things."
8 "Every man *desires* to live long, but no man would be old."
"His *desire* for wealth was insatiable."
9 "Men *despise* what they may be masters of, and affect what they are not fit for."
10 "The mode of every man's industry is *decided* by his individual tastes, capacities and circumstances."
11 "His eyes grew stiff; he struggled and *expired*."
12 "The cowardice that yields to threats *invites* them."
13 "Nothing is more idle than to *inquire* after happiness which nature has kindly placed within our reach."
14 "Animals *inspire* what plants set free."
15 "During the summer and the autumn, from June to December, the sun's northern pole is *inclined* toward the earth; during the winter months, the southern."
16 "He was *incited* to greater efforts by the rewards held out to him."
17 "A fir tree *perspires* balsam."
18 "He is a fool that *provides* not for that which will most certainly come."
19 "It is said that the two happiest days of a man's life are the day when he accepts a high office and the day when he *resigns* it."
20 "The one class which it seems to me desirable to *retire* permanently and for all time, is the professional politician."
21 "It was observed, as far back as the beginning of the present century, that certain metals could be *revived* from solutions of their salts on the passage of a current of electricity."
22 "Nothing excites *surprise* except what is contrary to a prior expectation, and breaks in upon ideal order already established in the mind."
23 After the waters had *subsided* at Galveston, the horrors of the catastrophe became apparent.
24 "Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has *survived* the fall!"
25 "And now *subscribe* your names."
"I *subscribed* the articles and took the oaths."

NINTH LESSON—ANT—Having the power of, or continuing to. ANCE—State or condition of.

relevant	rĕl′-ĕ-v*a*nt	Properly applying to the case in hand.
observant	ŏb-zĕrv′-*a*nt	The act of noticing with care.
defiance	dĕ-fī′-*a*ns	The act of defying; provoking to combat.
discordant	dĭs-kôrd′-*a*nt	Not harmonious.
reluctant	rĕ-lŭk′-t*a*nt	Unwilling or disinclined.
accordance	ăk-kôrd′-*a*ns	Harmonious; conformity.
suppliant	sŭp′-plĭ-*a*nt	A humble petitioner.
tolerance	tŏl′-ĕr-*a*ns	The power or capacity of endurance.
elegant	ĕl′-ĕ-g*a*nt	Very choice; pleasing to good taste.
resonance	rĕz′-ŏ-n*a*ns	The act of resounding.
benignant	bĕ-nĭg′-n*a*nt	Kind; gracious.
consonant	kŏn′-sŏ-n*a*nt	An alphabetical sign; being in agreement with; consistent.
abundance	ȧ-bŭn′-d*a*ns	An overflowing fullness.
expectant	ĕks-pĕkt′-*a*nt	Waiting in expectation or looking for.
significance	sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-k*a*ns	Meaning; import; consequence.
participant	pär-tĭs′-ĭ-p*a*nt	A partaker.
predominant	prĕ-dŏm′-ĭ-n*a*nt	Having the ascendency over others.
exorbitant	ĕgz-ŏr′-bĭ-t*a*nt	Excessive; extravagant.
compliance	kŏm-plī′-*a*ns	A disposition to yield to others.
resistance	rĕ-zĭst′-*a*ns	Opposition.
unpleasant	ŭn-plĕz′-*a*nt	Displeasing; offensive.
indignant	ĭn-dĭg′-n*a*nt	Anger and scorn aroused by meanness or wickedness; incensed.
pursuant	pûr-sū′-*a*nt	Acting in consequence or in prosecution of anything.
distance	dĭs′-tăns	The space between two objects.
repugnant	rĕ-pŭg′-n*a*nt	Distasteful in a high degree.

Words to be applied in sentences: resonant, intolerant, elegance, abundant

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "It only is in such matters as are *relevant* to the issue that the witness can be contradicted."

2 His *observance* of the customs could hardly be expected or demanded.

3 They returned the fire with a *defiance* and promptness that augured ill of our chances for success.

4 "In Malta all animated nature was *discordant.*"

5 "It is not with them, as it was in the days of Milton, whose immortal 'Paradise Lost' drew five sterling pounds, with a conditional offer of five from the *reluctant* bookseller."

6 "In sweet *accordance* of praise and love, the singing waters run."

7 Her *suppliant* looks could no longer be disregarded.

8 "The only true spirit of *tolerance* consists in our conscientious toleration of each other's *intolerances.*"

9 "We did not expect to find so much taste for *elegant* literature in an old village deacon."

10 "The loud music of the Urbach, rendered mellow and voluminous by the *resonance* of the chasm into which the torrent leapt."

11 "I feel that *benignant* and wondrous presence, as one might feel the passing of an angel in the dark."

12 "What she (New England) has done has been *consonant* to her view of the general good."

13 "There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in *abundance.*"

14 "With longing eyes he sat, *expectant* of her."

15 "Her first venture of *significance* was in the field of translation."

16 "It was a rare privilege to have been a *participant* in the events of the Civil War."

17 "Hadrian's character was a strange mixture of good and ill qualities, but vanity was a *predominant* feature."

18 "The *exorbitant* power of the baron had been greatly reduced."

19 In *compliance* with your request, we have today mailed you the papers.

20 "If there be not a constant spirit of jealousy and of *resistance* on the part of the people, every monarchy will gradually harden into a despotism."

21 His *unpleasant* manners caused him to be heartily disliked.

22 No attention was paid to this *indignant* protest.

23 "*Pursuant* to the king's orders, I passed the night before last * * waiting upon the friends of the king."

24 "So far from being stationary and fixed, as it were in a hollow glass tube, at nearly equal *distances* from us, they are all in rapid motion and the *distances* vary enormously."

25 How many young people, by their *repugnant* manners, lose opportunities for becoming successful!

SIXTH LESSON—Short Words Commonly Misspelled

freight	frāt	Goods transported by public carriers.
quarrel	quạr′-rĕl	To break friendship or harmony; to find fault; disagree; unfriendly dispute.
together	tọ-gĕth′-ēr	Mutually; at the same moment or time.
faithful	fāth′-fụl	True or trustworthy in the performance of duty, especially obligations and promises.
eleven	ē-lĕv′-n	The sum of ten and one.
through	thrụ	All the way; by means of.
thorough	thŭr′-ō	Going through and through; marked by careful attention throughout, searching.
luckily	lŭk′-ĭ-lȳ	In a lucky manner; favored by good fortune.
aloud	ȧ-loud′	Audible; opposed to silence.
believe	bē-lēv′	To accept as true on the testimony or authority of others; to be convinced of.
useful	ūs′-fụl	Serving use or purpose, especially a valuable one; beneficial.
figure	fĭg′-ūr	To form an image; to ornament; to compute.
nineteen	nīn′-tēn	The sum of nine and ten.
beginning	bē-gĭn′-nĭng	The starting-point in space, time, action or being; the source.
belief	bē-lēf′	Probable knowledge; rational conviction.
salable	sāl′-ȧ-b'l	That which may be sold; marketable.
perhaps	pēr-hăps′	It may be; possibly; uncertainty.
because	bē-kạz′	For the reason that; since; by reason of.
welfare	wĕl′-fâr	Condition of faring well; prosperity.
circuit	sēr′-kŭt	Distance around; compass; the entire course traversed by an electric current.
grieve	grēv	To cause to experience grief; inflict sorrow upon; to suffer mentally.
receive	rē-sēv′	To obtain as a result of delivery; to admit to entrance; to perceive mentally.
fulfill	fụl-fĭl′	To make good the provisions or purport of; accomplish; complete; perform.
excel	ĕks-sĕl′	To go beyond;—properly, in something good or praiseworthy; outdo.
usage	ūz′-ăj	The manner of use or treating a person or thing; custom.

Words to be applied in sentences: *equal, murmur, heir, altar*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "The master cannot detain the goods on board the ship until the *freight* be paid."

2 "We will not *quarrel* with ambition when it is wise enough to devote itself to the happiness of mankind."

3 "Linked *together* by a chain which adverse hazard and mischance had forged."

4 "But no one has yet pointed out an instance wherein he has failed to give a *faithful* representation of the characters."

5 "Yale had the ball, and she drove the opposing *eleven*, despite its stubborn resistance, steadily down the field."

6 "Peace to the just man's memory; let it grow greater with the years and blossom *through* the flight of ages."

7 "Given good officers, there are no men in the world who admit of more *thorough* discipline than the native-born Americans."

8 *Luckily*, the financial condition of the bank was such as to render a run on it impossible of disastrous results.

9 "Bondage is hoarse and may not speak *aloud*."

10 "Nothing is too absurd to be *believed* by a populace which has not breakfasted and which does not know how it is to dine."

11 "Several of us were corrected by our fathers; and, though I pleaded the *useful*ness of the work, mine convinced me that nothing was *useful* which was not honest."

12 "Sit not like the *figure* on our silver coin, looking ever backwards."

13 *Nineteen* is a cardinal number.

14 "The American declaration of independence was the *beginning* of new ages."

15 "*Belief*, in the generic sense now contemplated, included every degree of conviction from the feeblest to the strongest."

16 "Allowances must be made for the necessity of a certain amount of abuse and ridicule in a review, in order to make it *salable*."

17 "The future's great veil our breath fitfully flaps,
And behind it broods ever the mighty *perhaps*."

18 "My strength is as the strength of ten *because* my heart is pure."

19 The *welfare* of the nation depends on the enterprise and frugality of the people.

20 He made a vain effort to close the *circuit*.

21 "You can not *grieve* a thing; you can not *grieve* an influence."

22 The message was *received* too late.

23 He did not *fulfill* his promise, and the prophecy was *fulfilled*.

24 "In narrative, clearness, grace and spirit, at least, it is not *excelled*, scarcely equaled, by any other completed historical work."

25 "He complained that he had met with *usage* the like of which had been offered to none since the establishment of Christianity in Sweden."

SEVENTH LESSON—Words having silent k, g and gh

knock	nŏk	To strike against something.
knead	nēd	To work and press into a mass.
gnarl	närl	A knot of wood.
nigh	nī	Near; not remote in time or place; close by; almost; nearly.
knoll	nōl	A little roll, hill or mound.
height	hīt	An eminence.
kneel	nēl	To fall on the knees.
knave	nāv	A tricky, deceitful fellow.
might	mīt	Force or power of any kind.
fraught	frạt	Freighted; filled.
naught	nạt	Nothing.
sought	sạt	Past participle of seek.
wrought	rạt	Worked.
dough	dō	Soft mass of moistened flour or meal.
weight	wāt	Pressure; burden; importance.
drought	drout	Lack of rain or water.
straight	strāt	Direct; not deviating from the truth; vertical.
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bough	bou	Branch of a tree.
fright	frīt	Sudden fear or alarm.
knight	nīt	One having title next below a baronet.
blight	blīt	To blast.

Words to be applied in sentences: *neighbor, knuckle, draught, aught*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "You *knock* a man into a ditch, and then tell him to remain content in the position in which Providence has placed him."

2 "Him heaven had *kneaded* of more potent stuff."

3 "The sunshine and the storm * * * write themselves all over our life, in its knots and *gnarls*, or smooth branches."

4 He was well-*nigh* exhausted from his long exertions.

5 "Seek we some shadowy, silent woods; recline upon a mossy *knoll*."

6 "There are depths of infamy, as there are *heights* of fame."

7 "Breathless I slid among the *kneeling* folk."

8 "*Knave* signified originally a boy; subsequently it meant servant."

9 "Spain was still a great power; but it was a power whose *might* was waning."

10 "How guarded should be he who converses with a boy, not forgetting with what power each word is *fraught* by the mere force of years."

11 "No noble human thought, however buried in the dust of ages, can ever come to *naught*."

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13 He worked incessantly and *wrought* with a skill that amounted to genius.

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18 "*Knowledge* comes, but wisdom lingers."

19 He was now *thoroughly* aroused, and bent to his task with a vengeance.

20 "*Slaughter*, commercially, means to greatly reduce the prices of."

21 "Clay * * * had nothing of *haughty* condescension."

22 "An open fireplace, filled now with a big *bough*-pot full of ferns."

23 "The horse was cured of his *fright* at the robe or meal-bag or other object as soon as he could be induced to smell it."

24 "Three virtues may particularly be noticed as essential in the estimation of mankind to the making of a *knight*: loyalty, courtesy and munificence."

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EIGHTH LESSON—Words having long I in last syllable

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Words to be applied in sentences: *coincide, baptize, eulogize, paralyze*

THE WORDS APPLIED

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2 "The conqueror of Gaul *aspired* to the glory of adding Britain to the dominions of Rome."
3 "It is only in this way that we can hope to *arrive* at the truth."
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Of Paradise that has *survived* the fall!"
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"I *subscribed* the articles and took the oaths."

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participant	pär-tĭs′-ĭ-p*a*nt	A partaker.
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Words to be applied in sentences: resonant, intolerant, elegance, abundant

THE WORDS APPLIED

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2 His *observance* of the customs could hardly be expected or demanded.
3 They returned the fire with a *defiance* and promptness that augured ill of our chances for success.
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5 "It is not with them, as it was in the days of Milton, whose immortal 'Paradise Lost' drew five sterling pounds, with a conditional offer of five from the *reluctant* bookseller."
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13 "There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in *abundance.*"
14 "With longing eyes he sat, *expectant* of her."
15 "Her first venture of *significance* was in the field of translation."
16 "It was a rare privilege to have been a *participant* in the events of the Civil War."
17 "Hadrian's character was a strange mixture of good and ill qualities, but vanity was a *predominant* feature."
18 "The *exorbitant* power of the baron had been greatly reduced."
19 In *compliance* with your request, we have today mailed you the papers.
20 "If there be not a constant spirit of jealousy and of *resistance* on the part of the people, every monarchy will gradually harden into a despotism."
21 His *unpleasant* manners caused him to be heartily disliked.
22 No attention was paid to this *indignant* protest.
23 "*Pursuant* to the king's orders, I passed the night before last * * waiting upon the friends of the king."
24 "So far from being stationary and fixed, as it were in a hollow glass tube, at nearly equal *distances* from us, they are all in rapid motion and the *distances* vary enormously."
25 How many young people, by their *repugnant* manners, lose opportunities for becoming successful!

TENTH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

freight	premier	proficient	predominant
together	occupy	allegiance	memorable
eleven	restitution	bivouac	rheumatism
thorough	impunity	erysipelas	discrepancy
believe	vanity	vocalist	countermand
useful	clique	mosquito	predicament
knock	rescue	author	construction
nigh	recently	frolic	competitor
height	compose	stringent	responsible
fraught	incisive	conquer	disappointment
wrought	utility	discipline	conscientious
drought	attribute	oratory	attempt
advise	cancel	forfeit	blizzard
conspire	deficient	parasol	governor
define	village	legitimate	dignified
inquire	electricity	cipher	schedule
provide	fallible	replied	securities
surprise	inquire	describing	apology
relevant	vouch	delivered	collateral
defiance	remodel	doubtless	spacing
tolerance	poultry	intimidate	satisfactorily
expectant	beverage	executrix	neighbor
exorbitant	chronicle	imitators	usually
resistance	comrade	shipment	recollection
*non*sense	festival	probable	externally

CHAPTER III

ELEVENTH LESSON—I before E

believe	bē-lēv′	To accept as true; to place confidence in.
chieftain	chēf′-tĭn	A chief.
retrieve	rē-trēv′	To recover; to regain.
apiece	ȧ-pēs′	By the single one; to each.
reprieve	rē-prēv′	A temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence; respite.
relief	rē-lēf′	The removal of anything burdensome by which some ease is obtained.
aggrieve	ăg-grēv′	To give pain or sorrow.
relieve	rē-lēv′	To free from any burden, trial, etc.
achieve	ȧ-chēv′	To succeed in gaining.
thievish	thēv′-ĭsh	Given to stealing.
pierce	pērs	To penetrate with a pointed instrument.
fiend	fēnd	One who is diabolically wicked or cruel.
shriek	shrēk	To utter a loud, sharp, shrill sound or cry.

E before I

receipt	rē-sēt′	An acknowledgment of money paid; reception.
receive	rē-sēv′	To accept; to take in.
either	ē′-thēr	One of two.
perceive	pēr-sēv′	To obtain knowledge of through the senses.
seizing	sēz′-ĭng	To grasp suddenly.
neither	nē′-thēr	Not the one or the other.
ceiling	sēl′-ĭng	The inside lining of a room overhead.
conceive	kŏn-sēv′	To form in the mind; to originate.
deceive	dē-sēv′	To cause to believe what is false.
conceit	kŏn-sēt′	A fanciful, odd or extravagant notion.
deceit	dē-sēt′	An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error.
seizure	sēz′-zhŭr	The act of seizing.

Words to be applied in sentences: brief, sieve, yield, receivable

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "The great triad of moral truths in which the morally minded man *believes*—Freedom, Immortality and God."
2 "*Chieftain*, tell us a story."
3 "Cortes, anxious to *retrieve* the disgrace of the morning, ordered an assault on the larger, a l, as it seems, more practicable eminence."
4 "And there were set there six w ter-bottles of stone * * * containing two or three firkin *apiece*."
5 After a brief *reprieve*, he was again sent to prison.
6 In the famous railway strike the operators sought and obtained *relief* by the injunctional restraint of the strikers.
7 "There was scarcely a family in the realm that did not feel itself *aggrieved* by the oppression and extortion which this abuse naturally caused."
8 " 'The greatest object in the universe,' says a certain philosopher, 'is a good man struggling with adversity;' yet there is still a greater, which is the good man that comes to *relieve* it."
9 "The man who seeks one thing in life, and but one, may hope to *achieve* it before life is done."
10 "The *thievish* years have sucked his sap away,
Pillaging his strength and filching his will and wit."
11 A shot from the Massachusetts *pierced* the torpedo tube, destroying it and its crew completely.
12 "No man becomes at once, and of a sudden, either a *fiend* or a saint."
13 We could distinctly hear the *shriek* of the approaching locomotive.
14 *Receipts* may be either mere acknowledgments of payment or delivery, or they may also contain a contract to do something in relation to the thing delivered.
15 "Columbus had an audience of the queen, and the benignity with which she *received* him atoned for all past neglect."
16 "Real friendship never hesitates *either* to give or accept a favor."
17 I *perceived* his error in thought.
18 The *seizing* of the goods at the custom house caused considerable excitement.
19 "It is difficult to negotiate where *neither* will trust."
20 "The *ceiling* is arched and lofty."
21 "Pilgrim's Progress * * is *conceived* in the large, wide spirit of humanity itself."
22 The beggar could not *deceive* me with his story of poverty.
23 "The innocent *conceits* that, like a needless eyeglass or black patch, give those who wear them harmless happiness."
24 "Enlighten my understanding with knowledge of right, and govern my will by thy laws, that no *deceit* may mislead me nor temptation corrupt me."
25 The *seizure* of the goods by the sheriff was declared unlawful.

TWELFTH LESSON—Words in which S has the sound of Z

suppose	sŭp-pōz′	To believe; to imagine or admit to exist for the sake of argument or illustration.
franchise	frăn′-chīz	A constitutional or statutory right or privilege.
advertise	ăd′-vẽr-tīz	To give public notice of.
disguise	dĭs-gīz′	To change the appearance of.
possession	pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭn	The act or state of possession or holding as one's own.
advise	ăd-vīz′	To give advice to.
criticise	krĭt′-ĭ-sīz	To pass literary or artistic judgment upon; to find fault with.
cosmetic	kŏz-mĕt′-ĭk	Any external application intended to beautify the complexion.
reserve	rē-zẽrv′	To keep back; to keep in store for future or special use.
chastise	chăs-tīz′	To punish.
reprisal	rē-prīz′-al	Any act of retaliation, or revenge.
supervise	sū-pẽr-vīz′	To superintend.
present	prē-zĕnt′	To set forth; to introduce formally.
compromise	kŏm′-prō-mīz	A settlement by mutual consent reached by concessions on both sides.
comprise	kŏm-prīz′	To include; to contain.
disease	dĭz-ēz′	Derangement of the vital functions.
collision	kŏl-lĭzh′-ŭn	A striking together, as of two hard bodies.
revise	rē-vīz′	To look at again for detection of errors.
enterprise	ĕn′-tẽr-prīz	Something attempted to be performed.
applause	ăp-pląz′	Commendation; approval.
decision	dē-sĭzh′-ŭn	An account or report of a conclusion; prompt and fixed determination.
surmise	sûr-mīz′	To infer on slight grounds.
preside	prē-zīd′	To direct, control and regulate as first officer.
devise	dē-vīz′	To contrive; to formulate by thought.
resemble	rē-zĕm′-b'l	To be like or similar to.

Words to be applied in sentences: allusion, reservoir, improvise, despise

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "Virtue is the fruit of exertion; it *supposes* conquest of temptation."

2 The General Assembly would listen to no proposition except for an engagement of fidelity as a condition of exercising the elective *franchise.*

3 Macaulay says of Walpole: "Patriots had begged him to come up to the price of their puffed and *advertised* integrity."

4 "The policy of wise rulers has always been to *disguise* strong acts under popular forms."

5 "When we are in the satisfaction of some innocent pleasure, or pursuit of some laudable design, we are in *possession* of life."

6 I would *advise* that action be taken at once.

7 He was severely *criticised* for supporting the measure.

8 "What *cosmetics* are to the face, wit is to the temper."

9 "There was a certain simplicity that made everyone her friend, but it was combined with a subtle attribute of *reserve.*"

10 "My father has *chastised* you with whips, but I will *chastise* you with scorpions."

11 Specifically, *reprisal* means the act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner.

12 The noted architect has been engaged to *supervise* the construction of the building.

13 We *present* foreign ministers to the president; we introduce, or should introduce, our friends to each other.

14 They enslave their children's children, who *compromise* with sin.

15 His outfit *comprised* merely a driver and a cleek.

16 "He who is fatally *diseased* in one organ necessarily pays the penalty with his life, though all the others be in perfect health."

17 A serious *collision* was narrowly averted.

18 He undertook to *revise* the book, but found the work so tedious that he gave it up.

19 Americans are famous the world over for their *enterprise.*

20 The singing of Sembrich was greeted with tremendous *applause.*

21 The *decision* of the Supreme Court in this case met with the entire approval of the people.

22 "The greenish-colored coat which he had on forbade me to *surmise* that he was a clergyman."

23 The Vice President of the United States *presides* over the Senate.

24 They will attempt to *devise* ways and means for increasing the business.

25 Glaciers *resemble* rivers in some respects.

THIRTEENTH LESSON—Able and ible—that which may or can be. Final e of the root word is dropped except after c and g.

impossible	ĭm-pŏs′-sĭ-b'l	Beyond the reach of power to accomplish.
blamable	blām′-ȧ-b'l	Meriting blame or censure.
admissible	ăd-mĭs′-sĭ-b'l	Such as may be admitted, conceded or allowed.
flexible	flĕks′-ĭ-b'l	Capable of being bent without breaking; manageable.
feasible	fēz′-ĭ-b'l	That which is practicable.
inexhaustible	ĭn-ĕks-ạst′-ĭ-b'l	That which cannot be exhausted.
infallible	ĭn-făl′-lĭ-b'l	Exempt from fallacy or error of judgment, as in opinion.
invisible	ĭn-vĭz′-ĭ-b'l	That cannot be seen.
legible	lĕj′-ĭ-b'l	That may be read; especially that may be read with ease.
plausible	plạz′-ĭ-b'l	Seeming likely to be true, though open to doubt.
forcible	fōr′-sĭ-b'l	Accomplished by the employment of force; energetic.
contemptible	kŏn-tĕmt′-ĭ-b'l	Deserving of contempt; despised.
passable	păs′-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being passed; fairly good; moderate.
obtainable	ŏb-tān′-ȧ-b'l	The act of obtaining or attaining.
movable	mọv′-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being moved, as from one place to another.
teachable	tēch′-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being and willing to be taught; apt to learn; docile.
receivable	rē-sēv′-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being received.
ratable	rāt′-ȧ-b'l	Subject to assessment.
manageable	măn′-āj-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being managed, controlled or handled; tractable.
chargeable	chärj′-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being or rightfully charged.
payable	pā′-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being discharged by payment; justly due.
changeable	chānj′-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being changed; alterable; changeful; inconsistent.
salable	sāl′-ȧ-b'l	That may be sold; marketable.
curable	kūr′-ȧ-b'l	Susceptible of being cured.
excusable	ĕks-kūz′-ȧ-b'l	Admitting of excuse or pardon; justifiable.

Words to be applied in sentences: *taxable, reversible, eatable, audible*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "Few things are *impossible* to diligence and skill."

2 "In the centuries men are not born demi-gods and perfect characters, but imperfect ones, and mere *blamable* men."

3 The hypothesis is *admissible.*

4 "A politician should be as *flexible* in little things as he is inflexible in great."

5 The plan was not considered *feasible.*

6 "The resources of Divine mercy are *inexhaustibly* rich."

7 "As well might a man claim to be immortal in his body as *infallible* in his mind."

8 "The problem is a better adjustment of the burdens of state and local taxes, so as to make those pay their share who own *invisible* or easily concealed property."

9 "The storm of contrary wind unfurls the banner, and makes thereby its inscription the more *legible.*"

10 "It is by this mixture of truth that the error is made *plausible,* and insinuates itself into the minds of others."

11 "When he talked he clothed his wit and his sense in *forcible* and natural expressions."

12 "Weak at home and disregarded abroad is our present condition, and *contemptible* enough it is."

13 The road is not *passable* for wagons.

14 Success is not *obtainable* without effort.

15 "The Chinese writing, from its enormous diversity of characters, is not well suited to printing by *movable* types."

16 "If one has a *teachable* disposition, he cannot but be improved."

17 Any legal tender is *receivable* for taxes.

18 The share at which property is taxed is its *ratable* value.

19 He possessed a most *unmanageable* temper.

20 "Waste is the natural consequence of war, *chargeable* on those who caused the war."

21 "Eighteen per cent. per annum *payable* monthly was the enticing rate of interest offered."

22 The *changeable* weather in Chicago is one of its disagreeable features.

23 The goods were practically un*salable.*

24 Consumption is generally conceded to be an in*curable* disease.

25 He was declared to be *excusable.*

FOURTEENTH LESSON—Regular verbs of one syllable ending with a single consonant, after a single vowel, double the last letter on adding ing or ed.

barred	bärd	Obstructed.
blotting	blŏt′-tĭng	Staining as with ink; to dry with blotting-paper.
stepped	stĕpt	Measured off by steps; walked.
pinning	pĭn′-nĭng	Fastening by means of pins.
begging	bĕg′-gĭng	Asking alms; entreating.
fretted	frĕt′-tĕd	Irritated; disturbed; ornamented with fretwork.
slammed	slămd	Shut with force and a loud noise; to put in place with force and loud noise.
rubbing	rŭb′-bĭng	Producing friction.
jarred	järd	Rudely shaken; shocked.
dipped	dĭpt	Put for a moment into any liquid.
planned	plănd	Devised; contrived.
shamming	shăm′-mĭng	Feigning; practicing deception.
digging	dĭg′-gĭng	Piercing or loosening as with a spade.
ridding	rĭd′-dĭng	Freeing from.
rubbed	rŭbd	Going over the surface with pressure and friction;
rotting	rŏt′-tĭng	Decaying.
chopping	chŏp′-pĭng	Cutting by striking repeatedly with a sharp instrument.
stirred	stĕrd	Agitated.
grinning	grĭn′-nĭng	A sneering smile.
swapped	swąpt	Exchanged.
trotting	trŏt′-tĭng	Proceeding by a certain gait peculiar to quadrupeds.
trapped	trăpt	Caught in a trap; deceived.
wrapped	răpt	Enveloped completely
robbing	rŏb′-bĭng	Taking by force; stealing.
spurred	spûrd	Urged forward.

Words to be applied in sentences: *blur, mar, hop, strap*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 He found the entrance *barred* by the bulky form of a policeman.

2 It seems curious that "*blotting*" means to stain with ink, as well as to remove a stain.

3 He *stepped* back just in time to prevent an awkward collision.

4 *Pinning* papers together often prevents serious loss of time.

5 He was discovered *begging* in the street.

6 "The cunning hand that carved this *fretted* door."

7 The door was *slammed* viciously as he approached the entrance.

8 Fine lenses are finished by *rubbing* with the hand.

9 The vibrations caused by the explosion *jarred* the valuable vase from its pedestal.

10 They *dipped* the water from the well with a long-handled dipper.

11 The robbery had evidently been long *planned.*

12 It was soon discovered that he was *shamming.*

13 The *digging* of the drainage canal involved an enormous amount of labor, and the expenditure of large sums of money.

14 She thought there was no means of *ridding* herself of the habit.

15 The silver was *rubbed* until it shone like new.

16 The fruit lay *rotting* in the orchard.

17 *Chopping* trees was a favorite pastime of Gladstone's.

18 The action of his party *stirred* him to the bitterest hatred.

19 *Grinning* is not a sure sign of amiability.

20 *Swapped* is a word not much used nowadays.

21 Riding a *trotting* horse is not always agreeable, but it is said to be an excellent exercise.

22 The man was *trapped* into making the confession.

23 He *wrapped* his actions in mystery.

24 He confessed to *robbing* the city of hundreds of dollars.

25 *Spurred* to greater effort by their defeat of the day before, the cavalry made a magnificent charge.

FIFTEENTH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

believe	conducive	phaeton	inexhaustible
retrieve	exalted	comment	apprehension
suppose	hesitate	barter	authenticated
impossible	ingenious	seldom	admissible
barred	nullify	competent	magnanimous
blotting	exertion	consignee	compromise
franchise	editor	tablet	unanimous
relief	penurious	fortune	irresistible
fretted	oppressive	cunning	bituminous
flexible	furniture	rational	co-operation
advertise	continue	comprise	objectionable
thievish	elapsed	assailable	insufficient
planning	vestibule	modify	continuous
criticise	diligence	athlete	subscription
shriek	pursuit	deliberate	accordingly
trotting	suburban	pedal	mimeograph
receipt	molasses	defray	unnecessary
legible	consistent	rascality	quinine
stern	worsted	journal	ponderous
ceiling	inquisitive	criterion	promptness
applause	originated	flannel	familiarize
excusable	sarcasm	premium	reciprocity
almost	ledger	disease	prairie
purpose	grateful	plaintiff	engaging
sovereign	inclusive	holiday	Sabbath

CHAPTER IV

SIXTEENTH LESSON

Words of more than one syllable, having the accent on the last, on taking a suffix, double the last consonant when it follows a single vowel. Words accented on the other syllables do not double the final consonant.

referred	rē-fēr′d	Directed attention to.
expelling	ĕks-pĕl′-lĭng	Evicting; forcing out of.
acquitted	ăk-kwĭt′-tĕd	Freed from an accusation.
remittance	rē-mĭt′-*t*ans	The sum or thing remitted.
compelling	kŏm-pĕl′-lĭng	Causing one to yield or submit.
occurrence	ŏk-kŭr′-rĕns	A happening.
rebelled	rē-bĕld′	Resisted by force, authority or government to which one owes obedience.
permitting	pēr-mĭt′-tĭng	Suffering to be done; granting permission.
concurrence	kŏn-kŭr′-rĕns	Agreement in opinion.
unfitted	ŭn-fĭt′-tĕd	Not suited to; unsuitable.
abettor	ȧ-bĕt′-tēr	An accomplice; an accessory.
repelled	rē-pĕld′	Repulsed; driven back.
admitting	ăd-mĭt′-tĭng	Receiving; assenting to.
solicited	sō-lĭs′-ĭt-ĕd	Applied to for obtaining something.
regretting	rē-grĕt′-tĭng	Feeling sorrow or dissatisfaction on account of the happening or loss of something.
libeled	lī′-bĕld	Exposed to public ridicule, by writings, picturings, etc.
modeled	mŏd′-ĕld	Formed after a model or pattern.
unequaled	ŭn-ē′-kw*a*ld	Not equaled; unmatched.
marveled	mär′-vĕld	Wondered.
leveling	lĕv′-ĕl-ĭng	The act of making level.
endangered	ĕn-dān′-jērd	Exposed to danger or loss.
impelled	ĭm-pĕld′	Urged forward.
submitted	sŭb-mĭt′-tĕd	Surrendered to authority.
committed	kŏm-mĭt′-tĕd	Intrusted to; perpetrated.
preferring	prē-fēr′-rĭng	Holding in greater favor.

Words to be applied: *concurrent, recurring, deferred, transmit*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The whole matter was *referred* to the Board of Arbitration.

2 All classes of Protestants were intent on *expelling* James II. from the throne.

3 He was promptly *acquitted* of the charge.

4 Your *remittance* has been duly credited.

5 There was no means of *compelling* the man to withdraw.

6 They attached but little importance to the *occurrence.*

7 He *rebelled* so strenuously that they finally dropped the matter.

8 A pass was issued *permitting* them to enter the building whenever they desired.

9 His *concurrence* in that opinion strengthened his cause wonderfully.

10 He was mentally *unfitted* for such work.

11 "The *abettors* of slavery are weaving the thread in the loom, but God is adjusting the pattern."

12 His every advance was *repelled.*

13 *Admitting* such to be the case, we see no reason why we should comply with your request.

14 He *solicited* favors from all his friends until he became a nuisance.

15 Expend not your time in *regretting* the past, but in building for the future.

16 The book *libeled* the whole human race.

17 The memorial building was to be *modeled* after the Parthenon.

18 The quality of the workmanship is *unequaled.*

19 "Upon seeing which they *marveled* much."

20 The men were busily engaged in *leveling* the lawn.

21 The constitution would be *endangered* by such a law.

22 His boundless ambition *impelled* him to continue work.

23 All of which is respectfully *submitted* for your consideration.

24 "To those who can best do the work, all work in this world is sooner or later *committed.*"

25 "A Roumanian stands proud and erect before his king, and when *preferring* a petition, has the air of making a demand."

SEVENTEENTH LESSON—Derivative Words. Verbs ending in e drop the e when ing or ed is added.

dining	dīn′-ĭng	Taking dinner.
hating	hāt′-ĭng	Disliking.
gazing	gāz′-ĭng	Looking at intently.
planing	plān′-ĭng	Smoothing with a plane.
mining	mīn′-ĭng	The digging of minerals from the earth.
pruning	prụn′-ĭng	Trimming away by cutting.
loving	lŭv′-ĭng	Regarding with affection.
fining	fīn′-ĭng	Imposing a fine upon.
exploding	ĕks-plōd′-ĭng	Bursting with sudden violence and noise.
confining	kŏn-fīn′-ĭng	Keeping within certain limits.
reducing	rē-dūs′-ĭng	Diminishing; lessening; decreasing.
confusing	kŏn-fūz′-ĭng	Perplexing.
refining	rē-fīn′-ĭng	Reducing to a fine or pure state.
troubling	trŭb′-′l-ĭng	Disturbing; distressing.
doubting	dout′-ĭng	Hesitating in belief.
inducing	ĭn-dūs′-ĭng	Drawing on; prevailing on.
intimating	ĭn′-tĭ-māt-ĭng	Referring to in a remote manner.
subduing	sŭb-dū′-ĭng	Conquering; destroying the force of.
ensuing	ĕn-sū′-ĭng	Coming after; following in chronological succession.
arguing	är′gū-ĭng	Reasoning in support of a proposition, opinion or measure; debating.
valuing	văl′-ū-ĭng	Prizing; placing a value upon.
rescuing	rĕs′-kū-ĭng	Freeing from confinement, danger or evil.
blazing	blāz′-ĭng	Glowing with flame; flashing.
cleansing	klĕnz′-ĭng	Making clean.
sponging	spŭnj′-ĭng	Wiping or cleansing with a sponge.

Words to be applied in sentences: balancing, releasing, solacing, unceasing

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The *dining* hall should always breathe good cheer.

2 Darwin says that a man may be guilty of intensely *hating* another, but until his bodily frame is affected he cannot be said to be enraged.

3 She was found *gazing* with expressionless eyes into the distance.

4 The mill is now chiefly engaged in *planing.*

5 Colorado surpasses all the other states in gold *mining.*

6 In *pruning,* we cut away some portion of the tree, shrub or other plant, for the benefit of that which remains.

7 He was presented with a magnificent *loving*-cup.

8 *Fining* the culprits in such cases will not cure the evil.

9 *Exploding* cartridges were heard in every direction.

10 The employment was too *confining.*

11 Ways and means for *reducing* the expenses must be devised.

12 "With just enough learning, and skill for the using it,
To prove he'd a brain, but forever *confusing* it."

13 The *refining* of oil is one of the large industries of this country.

14 Pardon me for *troubling* you so much.

15 He who hesitates, *doubting,* will lose the race.

16 No means can be found of *inducing* him to accept the position.

17 He doubted the wisdom of it, *intimating* that serious results would follow.

18 *Subduing* the tribes was found to be no easy matter.

19 In the *ensuing* close-range fighting, the troops were badly cut up.

20 "There is nothing more delusive than *arguing* from a fellow's school or collegiate successes to his triumphs in after-life."

21 There is no means of *valuing* the product.

22 The crew was busily engaged *rescuing* the remaining cargo.

23 "For them no more the *blazing* hearth shall burn."

24 Hercules was at one time engaged in *cleansing* the Augean stables.

25 The spots may be removed by *sponging* with alcohol.

EIGHTEENTH LESSON—Words derived from Spanish

bravado	brȧ-vā′-dō	Boastful and threatening behavior.
embargo	ĕm-bär′-gō	To prohibit from leaving port.
cargo	kär′-gō	The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel.
embarrass	ĕm-băr′*ras*	To perplex; to disconcert.
parade	pȧ-rād′	An imposing procession.
desperado	dĕs-pēr-ā′-dō	A reckless, furious man.
stampede	stăm-pēd′	To run away in a panic.
molasses	mō-lȧs′-sĕz	A thick syrup made from vegetable juice or sap.
mulatto	mū-lăt′-tō	Of a mixed breed.
grenade	grē-nād′	A hollow shell of iron filled with an explosive.
barricade	băr-rĭ-kād′	Any bar, obstacle or means of defense.
gala	gā′-lȧ	Show or festivity.
vanilla	vȧ-nĭl′-lȧ	A species of climbing plant.
soda	sō′-dȧ	Sodium carbonate or bicarbonate.
alligator	ăl′-lĭ-gā′-tĕr	A large reptile of the crocodile family.
filibuster	fĭl′-ĭ-bŭs′-tĕr	A lawless military adventurer.
cannibal	kăn′-nĭ-b*al*	A human being that eats human flesh.
mosquito	mŏs-kē′-tō	A species of gnats.
platina	plăt′-ĭ-nȧ	Platinum.
cigar	sĭ-gär′	A small roll of tobacco used for smoking.
albino	ăl-bī′-nō	A person in whom the substance which gives color to the skin is deficient.
indigo	ĭn′-dĭ-gō	A kind of deep blue.
hammock	hăm′-mŏk	A swinging couch or bed.
commodore	kŏm′-mō-dōr	An officer who ranks next above a captain.
cochineal	kŏch′-ĭ-nēl	A kind of insect, the dried bodies of which are used in coloring.

Words to be applied in sentences: armada, plaza, creole, veranda

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "I observed that, as we all uncovered, he brought his own beaver up over his eyebrows, in a species of military *bravado.*"

2 "An *embargo* forbids all ships and vessels from leaving any port in the country for any foreign port so long as the *embargo* continues."

3 A cargo-port is an opening in the vessel's side for receiving a *cargo.*

4 "Neither time nor facts *embarass* a poet."

5 "Great sorrow does not *parade* itself."

6 The *desperado* fought till death overtook him.

7 "Texan steers are prone to *stampede,* especially in a thunderstorm."

8 *Molasses* is a valuable food product.

9 The great novelist, Alexander Dumas, was a quadroon; that is, the child of a *mulatto* and a white person.

10 "A tremendous explosion of great guns, small arms, rockets and *grenades.*"

11 "It had so closed in with the shore, too, as to rear up a *barricade* of crushed ice, which it was fruitless to attempt to pass."

12 "Convent and town and all the west side of Suffolk were in *gala.*"

13 *Vanilla* is cultivated with great profit in certain parts of Mexico.

14 *Soda* water, if pure, is a healthful drink.

15 To the present day the European in Ceylon applies the term *alligator* to what are in reality crocodiles.

16 "Ostensibly we were intending to prevent *filibustering* into Texas, but really as a menace to Mexico in case she appeared to contemplate war."

17 "We are literary *cannibals,* and our writers live on each other and each other's productions to a fearful extent."

18 The New Jersey *mosquito* is notorious for its ferociousness.

19 *Platina,* or platinum, is used largely for chemical vessels, owing to its infusibility and ability to resist acid.

20 An enormous capital is invested in the *cigar* industry.

21 *Albinos* were first discovered among the West African negroes by the Portuguese.

22 *Indigo* may be produced by synthesis from coal ashes.

23 The natives of Brazil use a net made from the hamack tree suspended between two poles to sleep in; hence the *hammock* derived its name.

24 The *commodore* of the yacht club soon became very popular.

25 The *cochineal* insect, after being dried, is about one-fifth of an inch long; it yields a brilliant scarlet dye.

NINETEENTH LESSON—Words from romance languages

cameo	kăm′-ē-ō	A carving in relief.
palace	păl′-ăs	An unusually magnificent or stately house.
luscious	lŭsh′-ŭs	Delicious; excessively sweet or rich.
mongrel	mŭn′-grĕl	Anything of mixed kind, or not of pure breed.
alert	ȧ-lĕrt′	Watchful.
pilgrim	pĭl′-grĭm	A wanderer; a traveller.
granite	grăn′-ĭt	Crystalline, unstratified rock.
brigand	brĭg′ *a*nd	Highwayman.
cartoon	kär-tōōn′	Pictorial caricature.
brocade	brō-kād′	Silk stuff ornamented with raised flowers, etc.
napkin	năp′-kĭn	A little towel or small cloth.
season	sē′-z'n	One of the divisions of the year.
carriage	kăr′-rĭj	A wheeled vehicle for persons.
profile	prō′-fĭl	A side view or an outline.
pedestal	pĕd′-ĕs-t*a*l	The base or foot of a column.
artery	är′-tĕr-ȳ	One of the vessels that carry blood from the heart; any great channel.
burlesque	bûr-lĕsk′	Ludicrous representation.
niece	nēs	The daughter of one's brother or sister.
flower	flou′-ĕr	The bloom or blossom of a plant.
treaty	trē′-tȳ	An agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations.
bouquet	bōō-kā′	A bunch of flowers.
officer	ŏf′-fĭ-sĕr	One who holds an office.
conceit	kŏn-sēt′	An overweening idea of one's self.
mayor	mā′-ĕr	The chief magistrate of a city.
castle	kăs′-'l	Any strong, imposing, and stately mansion.

Words to be applied in sentences: *people, canteen, invoice, concert*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "Most curious * * * is that false perception in vision, by which intaglios are converted into *cameos*, and *cameos* into intaglios."

2 "My soul would live alone unto herself, in her high *palace* there."

3 "The traveller looks down on the vegetation of the tropics, carpeting and scenting with its *luscious* but deadly odors the burning region which stretches along the Mexican Gulf."

4 "Some cart or dilapidated *mongrel*, between cart and basket, with a lean ox harnessed to it."

5 "The French are *alert*, rather than spontaneous."

6 "To enjoy the free exercise of conscience, was the *Pilgrims'* one passion."

7 "It has been inferred that the *granites* have been found at considerable depth in the earth."

8 Ellen M. Stone was captured by *brigands*, and held for a ransom.

9 The artist Nast was spoken of as the father of the *cartoon*, which has become such a power in the newspaper world.

10 "What an inundation of ribbons and *brocades* will break in upon us!"

11 "He never counted truth a treasure to be discreetly hidden in a *napkin*."

12 "Poets are like apple trees: there is a *season* of bloom and a *season* of fruit."

13 "*Carriage* now signifies a vehicle for carrying; but in the Bible of 1611, it occurs eight times as the collective for things carried."

14 "The Egyptians draw a figure in *profile*."

15 "If an election was pending, every convenient stump *pedestaled* its orator."

16 "It was soon discovered that these great *arteries* of commerce could not be treated on the same basis as the ordinary factory."

17 "Butler's principal title to immortality is his *burlesque* poem of Hudibras."

18 It was found that he had willed all of his property to his *niece*.

19 "The odors of *flowers* are their souls."

20 *Treaties* are usually named from the place where the treaty is ratified; as, the *treaty* of Paris.

21 "Mr. Disraeli was able to make a financial statement burst into a *bouquet* of fireworks."

22 "Five things are requisite to a good *officer:* ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience, and impartiality."

23 His *conceit* is unbearable.

24 "The Lord *Mayor* of London is not only a Right Honorable, as well as Lord *Mayor*, but he is a representative of royalty in the city."

25 The finest types of medieval and feudal *castles* are found in France.

TWENTIETH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

referred	appreciate	partially	superintendent
dining	oriental	opponent	correspondence
bravado	auspicious	physician	proportionate
cameo	eminent	squeezed	agriculturist
preferring	agitate	scrutinize	committed
sponging	inferred	invincible	circumstance
cigar	faucet	conveying	abhorrence
castle	agony	proximate	economical
expelling	deficit	defining	disposition
hating	courtesy	criminal	changeable
embargo	passages	fixtures	specification
palace	gratis	sanitary	commenced
cleansing	request	annuity	differential
platina	property	dealing	submitted
mayor	remedied	chagrin	embellished
acquitted	prefer	hurriedly	consistency
gazing	suspend	continue	exclusively
cargo	surety	testify	humiliating
luscious	elastic	extent	commotion
impelled	assignee	excitable	microscope
nfusing	proposal	cistern	antecedent
barricade	antique	Saturday	hereinafter
cartoon	opulence	valuable	infernal
regretting	incidental	colossal	cargo
fraudulent	requisite	occasion	busy

CHAPTER V

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON—Homophonous Words

adds	ăḋz	Increases; joins.
adz	ăḋz	A carpenter's tool.
ads.	ăḋz	Abbreviation for advertisements.
adieu	ȧ-dū′	Good-bye; farewell.
ado	ȧ-dōō′	As to "make a great ado."
advice	ăd-vīs′	Counsel.
advise	ăd-vīz′	To give counsel.
air	âr	Atmosphere.
heir	âr	One who inherits.
ere	ār or âr	Before.
e'er	ār or âr	A contraction of ever.
isle	īl	An island.
aisle	īl	A passageway in a church.
allowed	ăl-loud′	Granted; permitted.
aloud	ȧ-loud′	Loudly; to "cry aloud."
ant	ȧnt	An insect.
aunt	ȧnt	A female relative.
assay	ăs-sā′	To test, as ore.
essay	ĕs-sā′	To try; to attempt.
ate	āt	Did eat.
eight	āt	Twice four.
auger	ạ′-gẽr	A tool.
augur	ạ′-gŭr	To predict; a diviner.
aught	ạt	Anything.
ought	ạt	Should.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the following words, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences using* them correctly: *cast, cask, caster, cere.*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "Each year *adds* to ancient friendship a ring, as to an oak."

2 The *adz* was made a prominent feature of the *ads.*

3 I bade my comrades *adieu* without further *ado.*

4 If you will take my *advice,* I will *advise* you of my whereabouts.

5 "And all the *air* a solemn stillness holds."

6 The *heir* was haughty and put on airs.

7 "She will die *ere* she makes her love known."

8 "As free from passion as *e'er* the gods above."

9 The *isle* of Luzon is the largest of the Philippine groups.

10 "The nave and *aisles* all empty as a fool's jest."

11 The pupils were not *allowed* to talk *aloud.*

12 His *aunt* became ill from the sting of an *ant.*

13 He *essayed* to *assay* the ore, but failed.

14 The boy *ate eight* of the apples.

15 An *auger* is a tool larger than a gimlet.

16 "Have you ever found your mind darkened like the sunny landscape by the sudden cloud, which *augurs* a coming tempest?"

17 For *aught* I know, we are lost.

18 *Ought* is synonymous with should, although the stronger word, and implies a moral obligation.

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON—Homophonous Words

awful	ą′-fụl	Dreadful; frightful.
offal	ŏf′-*fa*l	Refuse.
bad	băd	Evil; wicked.
bade	băd	Did bid.
ballad	băl′-l*a*d	A song.
ballet	băl′-lā′	Dancing.
ballot	băl′-lŭt	A vote.
barred	bärd	Secured by a bar.
bard	bärd	A poet.
bared	bârd	Uncovered.
base	bās	Lowest part; vile.
bass	bās	A part in music.
breach	brēch	A gap or opening.
breech	brēch	The hinder part of anything.
bred	brĕd	Reared.
bread	brĕd	Baked flour.
brewed	brụd	Did brew.
brood	brōōd	A flock of young.
bullion	bụl′-yŭn	Uncoined gold or silver.
bouillon	bōō-yôn′	Soup or broth. (*French.*)
bow	bō	A curved form or object.
beau	bō	Ideal.
beer	bēr	A malt liquor.
bier	bēr	A resting-place for the dead.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the following words, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct* sentences using them correctly: *chaste, coign, cord, corporal.*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 She met an *awful* death.

2 The *offal* should be removed.

3 The *bad* man *bade* adieu to his wicked life.

4 After the singer had sung a *ballad* and danced in the *ballet*, a *ballot* was cast to select the best dancer.

5 The *bard* who had *bared* his head to sing before the king was *barred* from his presence.

6 The man was of a *base* disposition, but had a magnificent *bass* voice.

7 Modern guns are loaded at the *breech*, and are capable of causing a wide *breach* in the strongest armor.

8 Southern-*bred* people are fond of warm *bread*.

9 The *brood* of chickens fed on the refuse from which the beer had been *brewed*.

10 The miner having disposed of his *bullion*, ordered a cup of *bouillon*.

11 The *bow* was an important part of the equipment of the *beaux* of olden time.

12 It is merely coincident that *beer*, a drink, should suggest *bier*, a resting-place for the dead, although one might logically follow the other.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON—Homophonous Words

board	bōrd	Sawed timber; food; stated meals.
bored	bōrd	Perforated; wearied by a bore.
born	bôrn	Brought into life.
borne	bōrn	Carried.
bourn	bōrn or bo͝ōrn	A limit.
buy	bī	To purchase.
by	by	Near.
bye	by	As in "good-bye."
calendar	kăl′-ĕn-dēr	An almanac.
calender	kăl′-ĕn-dēr	A cylindrical press.
calm	käm	Quiet; still.
cam	kăm	Part of a wheel.
calvary	kăl′-vȧ-rȳ	A mountain.
cavalry	kăv′-*a*l-rȳ	Mounted troops.
canon	kăn′-ŭn	A church law.
cañon	kăn′-yŭn	A defile. (*Sp.*)
cannon	kăn′-nŭn	A great gun.
canvas	kăn′-v*a*s	Coarse cloth.
canvass	kăn′-v*a*s	To search or solicit.
capital	kăp′-ĭ-t*a*l	Chief city; stock in trade.
capitol	kăp′-ĭ-tŏl	National or state edifice.
caret	kā′-rĕt	Sign used in writing or printing.
carrot	kăr′-rŭt	A vegetable.
carat	kăr′-ăt	Weight or fineness.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the following words, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences* using them correctly: *crisis, cymbal, dear, deviser*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The *board* was *bored* in many places.

2 The *board* of the hotel *bored* the guests.

3 *Born* in captivity of the bandits, he was *borne* beyond the *bourn* of Servia.

4 He saw her pass *by* on her way to *buy* her ticket, and waved her a good-*bye*.

5 Well *calendered* paper is often used in printing *calendars*.

6 The breaking of the *cam* destroyed the usual *calm* that prevailed in the room.

7 The *cavalry* marched on toward *Calvary*.

8 "By an ancient *canon* those who ministered at the altars of God were forbidden to take any part in the infliction of capital punishment."

9 The grand *cañon* of the Colorado river in Colorado is an inspiring sight.

10 The United States recently tested a *cannon* that would carry a projectile twenty miles.

11 "By glimmering lanes and walls, of *canvas* laid."

12 "An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*."

13 Washington and Paris are *capital* cities.
"When wealth is used to assist production, it is called *capital*.

14 The *capitol* at Washington is one of the most beautiful structures in the world.

15 The spelling of the word *caret*, a word used in printing or writing, should be carefully distinguished from *carat* signifying weight or fineness, and *carrot*, the name of a vegetable.

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON—Homophonous Words

cede	sēd	To yield.
seed	sēd	Life principle.
ceil	sēl	To cover.
seal	sēl	A sea animal; a stamp.
cell	sĕl	A small apartment.
sell	sĕl	To transfer for a price.
seller	sĕl′-lēr	One who sells.
cellar	sĕl′-lēr	An excavation.
censer	sĕn′-sēr	A vessel.
censor	sĕn′-sŏr	An examiner.
cent	sĕnt	A coin.
sent	sĕnt	Did send.
scent	sĕnt	An odor.
cereal	sē′-rē-*a*l	Any edible grain.
serial	sē′-rĭ-*a*l	Pertaining to a series.
Ceres	sē′-rēz	Goddess of corn and tillage.
series	sē′-rēz	A succession of things.
cession	sĕsh′-ŭn	Compliance; the act of ceding.
session	sĕsh′-ŭn	A sitting.
choir	kwīr	A band of singers.
quire	kwīr	Twenty-four sheets of paper.
choose	chōōz	To select.
chews	chu̯z	Does chew.
chord	kôrd	A musical term.
cord	kôrd	A small rope; a measure of wood.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the *following words*, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences* using them correctly: *dire*, *earn*, *faint*, *fete*.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights."

2 "Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed.*"

3 "The greater house he *ceiled* with fir tree."

4 "Like a red *seal* is the setting sun
On the good and the evil men have done."

5 The prisoner was led to the *cell.*

6 "I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you."

7 The *cellar* is a necessary addition to the house in Kansas.

8 A *seller* should not dispose of his property except for a valuable consideration.

9 "Her thoughts are like the fume of frankincense which from a golden *censer* forth doth rise."

10 The *censor* was very much overworked during the Spanish regime in Cuba. "Received with caution by the *censor* of the press."

11 He was given fifty *cents* and *sent* to purchase sweet-*scented* incense. "Half the world is on the wrong *scent* in the pursuit of happiness."

12 *Cereals* form a very important part of the food products of this country.

13 Stories published on the *serial* plan are said by some critics to be on the decline.

14 *Ceres* was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, or Rhea.

15 "During some years his life was a *series* of triumph."

16 The *cession* of the Philippine Islands by Spain was made upon payment of $40,000,000 by the United States.

17 A *session* of Parliament is opened with a speech from the throne.

18 The *choir* sang the "Recessional" with wonderful feeling.

19 Paper is now sold by the pound, rather than by the *quire.*

20 Be careful to *choose* the less of the two evils.

21 A ruminant is an animal which *chews* a cud.

22 *Chords* usually produce harmony.

23 This *cord* came from Manila.
Firewood is sold by the *cord* largely.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

adieu	together	transmission	rarely
advise	intense	restaurant	wrought
heir	surplus	comical	remembrance
aisle	immaterial	exposition	manipulation
essay	pleasing	supreme	mortification
augur	incite	infringe	independence
offal	cemetery	abscond	figurative
ballet	mitigate	antidote	republic
bard	ambiguous	defaulter	frequently
breech	resulted	proposition	nickel
brewed	reservoir	cabbage	bilious
bouillon	possessor	celebrity	commodities
bored	colonel	illustrious	prescription
bourn	brotherhood	nineteenth	boisterous
calendar	obligatory	negligent	commencement
canon	tasty	scripture	variety
canvass	perpetrate	stave	effectiveness
caret	captivate	gratify	palsy
cede	counterfeit	elevator	pestilence
ceil	appendix	interline	caterpillar
cellar	immoral	glazier	whisky
censer	umbrella	intrude	charity
serial	homely	praise	polish
cession	dullness	admissible	acute
choir	*preference*	proffered	courageously

CHAPTER VI

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON—Homophonous Words

chute	shōōt	A slide or descent.
shoot	shōōt	To discharge, as a gun; a sprout.
cite	sīt	To quote; to notify of a proceeding in court.
site	sīt	Situation or location.
sight	sīt	Vision; act of seeing.
climb	klīm	To ascend.
clime	klīm	A region; a country.
clique	klēk	A group of persons.
click	klĭk	A sharp, non-ringing sound.
coarse	kōrs	Rough.
course	kōrs	Direction; a portion of a meal.
complement	kŏm′-plĕ-*ment*	Fullness; completion.
compliment	kōm′-plĭ-*mĕnt*	Praise; flattery.
conferee	kŏn′-fĕr-ē′	One who is conferred with.
confrere	kŏn-frâr′	A fellow-member of a fraternity
confidant	kŏn-fĭ-*dănt*′	A bosom friend.
confident	kŏn′-fĭ-*dent*	Positive; sure.
correspondence	kŏr-rĕ-spŏnd′-*ens*	Intercourse by letter.
correspondents	kŏr-rĕ-spŏnd′-*ents*	Those who communicate by letter.
counsel	koun′-sĕl	Advice; opinion.
council	koun′-sĭl	An assembly.
currant	kŭr′-*rant*	A small fruit.
current	kŭr′-*rent*	Course of a stream; now going on (adj).
core	kōr	The inner part.
corps	kōr	A body of troops.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the *following* words, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences using* them correctly: *finesse*, *phrase*, *gauge*, *gild*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 After *shooting* the *chutes,* they looped the loop.

2 "The devil can *cite* Scripture to his purpose."

3 He selected the *site* for the building.

4 They never saw a *sight* so fair.

5 A *climb* in such a *clime,* permeated with the keen scent of pine, is invigorating.

6 The operations of the *clique* were broken up by the *click* of the clock.

7 The *coarse* man took the opposite *course.*

8 Hoffman, the pianist, is not fond of a *course* dinner.

9 "History is the *complement* of poetry."

10 "Tedious waste of time to sit and hear so many *compliments* and lies."

11 The *conferees* on the part of the Senate took up the matter.

12 The news was quickly spread among his *confreres.*

13 He was *confident* that his *confidant* had not betrayed him.

14 *Correspondence* should be looked after carefully by *correspondents.*

15 The *counsel* for the railroad company counseled the passage of the measure by the city *council.*

16 The fruit from electric plants is electric curr*ents* not *currants.*

17 "Our gold's laid up in sunsets, safe from thieves;
And all our *current* silver's in the stars."

18 The *corps* of infantry attempted to reach the *core* of the enemy's base of supplies.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON—Homophonous Works

co-respondent	kō-rĕ-spŏnd′-*e*nt	A law term.
correspondent	kŏr-rĕ-spŏnd′-*e*nt	One who corresponds.
disease	dĭz-ēz′	Sickness.
decease	dē-sēs′	Death.
deference	dĕf′-ĕr-*e*ns	Reverence; respect.
difference	dĭf′-fĕr-*e*ns	Dissimilarity; disagreement.
descendant	dē-sĕnd′-*a*nt	Offspring.
descendent	dē-sĕnd′-*e*nt	Descending; falling.
descent	dē-sĕnt′	Declivity; lineage.
dissent	dĭs-sĕnt′	To disagree.
desert	dē-zĕrt′	To abandon.
desert	dĕz′-ĕrt	An uninhabited region.
dessert	dĕz-zĕrt′	The last course at dinner.
device	dē-vīs′	A contrivance.
devise	dē-vīz′	To plan; to bequeath.
dose	dōs	A sufficient quantity.
doze	dōz	A light sleep.
dual	dū′-*a*l	Double.
duel	dū′-ĕl	An arranged fight, usually between two.
edition	ē-dĭsh′-ŭn	Publication of a book or writing.
addition	ăd-dĭ′-shŭn	Act of adding.
effect	ĕf-fĕkt′	To accomplish; result.
affect	ăf-fĕkt′	To influence; to pretend.
elusive	ē-lū′-sĭv	Using arts to escape.
illusive	ĭl-lū′-sĭv	Deceiving by false show.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the *following* words, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences using* them correctly: *high, hoard, ode, pail.*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The *co-respondent* in the famous suit was a noted *correspondent* of the newspaper.

2 The *disease* which that man had caused his *decease.*

3 The *deference* which was paid to the ruler made a *difference* with the people.

4 L'Aiglon was a *descendant* of Napoleon.

5 He saw the *descendent* star reach the earth.

6 The sudden *descent* of the enemy caused our defeat.

7 "*Dissent* ends in denial at last."

8 They will *desert* him when they cross the *desert.*

9 Our *dessert* for dinner today was very good.

10 "No mortal builder's most rare *device*
Could match this winter-palace of ice.'

11 "Then she plots, then she ruminates, then she *devises.*"

12 A narcotic, in a small *dose,* will tend to make one *doze.*

13 Pope ascribes to women *dual* passions—love of pleasure and love of power; the latter has led to many a *duel.*

14 This *edition* of Shakespeare makes a wonderful *addition* to artistic literature.

15 "The practical *effect* of a belief is a real test of its soundness."
(See unabridged dictionary for full meaning of *effect.*)

16 "When we least think it we may be *affecting* others in their whole destiny."
(See unabridged dictionary for full meaning of *affect.*)

17 Nothing is more *illusive* than the *elusive* dream of wealth.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON—Homophonous Words

emigrant	ĕm′-ĭ-gr*a*nt	One who moves out of a country.
immigrant	ĭm′-mĭ-gr*a*nt	One who moves into a country.
eminent	ĕm′-ĭ-n*e*nt	Distinguished; prominent.
imminent	ĭm′-mĭ-n*e*nt	Impending; threatening.
envelop	ĕn-vĕl′-ŏp	To surround, as with a fog, smoke, flames, etc.
envelope	ĕn′-vĕl-ōp	A wrapper, as of a letter.
accede	ăk-sēd′	To comply.
exceed	ĕk-sēd′	To excel.
except	ĕk-sĕpt′	To omit; to reject.
accept	ăk-sĕpt′	To receive; agree to.
exercise	ĕks′-ĕr-sīz	Practice; exertion.
exorcise	ĕks′ŏr-sīz	To cast out evil spirits.
extant	ĕks′-t*a*nt	In existence.
extent	ĕks-tĕnt′	Degree; bulk; size.
genius	jēn′-yŭs	Talent.
genus	jē′-nŭs	Species or class.
halve	hăv	To divide into two parts.
have	hăv	To own; to possess.
hear	hēr	To hearken.
here	hēr	In this place.
hire	hīr	Wages for service.
higher	hī′-ĕr	More elevated.
impassable	ĭm-păs′-ȧ-b'l	Not admitting a passage.
impassible	ĭm-păs′-sĭ-b'l	Without understanding.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the *following words,* and those having same or similar pronunciation, and construct sentences using them correctly: *pearl*, *perjury*, *plain*, *prescription.*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 *Emigrants* from the United States are rare, while stringent laws have been enacted here to protect us from the undesirable *immigrants* from other countries.

2 The *eminent* divine was considerably excited when danger of a collision was *imminent.*

3 A cloud of smoke almost always *envelops* Chicago, causing no end of distress to people who affect dainty dress.

4 The *envelope* was misdirected.

5 I reluctantly *accede* to your request, although the amount *exceeds* that stipulated in our agreement.

6 "He could discern clearly enough the folly and meanness of all bigotry *except* his own."
(See unabridged dictionary for use of *except.*)

7 "*Accept* the place the divine providence has found for you."
(See unabridged dictionary for use of *accept.*)

8 The *exercise* of criticism never fails to destroy, for the time, our sensibility to the beauty of every composition.

9 "Hennepin caused great astonishment among the Indians by performing the Catholic service before them. They imagined he was *exorcising* the devil."

10 Many copies of the work are still *extant* in the provinces, though the *extent* of the circulation is not known.

11 "*Genius* is not a single power, but a combination of great powers."
"The sixteenth century was an age of surpassing poetic *genius.*"

12 *Genus* is a comprehensive term used in classifying groups of animals or plants.

13 "Whatever he brings, it's *halved* between us."

14 "Break thy mind to me in broken English—wilt thou *have* me?"

15 Come *here* and *hear* what I have to say.

16 The *hire* of the unambitious will never be *higher.*

17 An *impassable* barrier was detected at first sight.

18 She sat through the entire performance perfectly *impassible.*

TWENTY-NINTH LESSON—Homophonous Words

incite	ĭn-sīt′	To investigate; to stir up.
insight	ĭn′-sīt	Understanding.
indict	ĭn-dīt′	To charge or accuse formally.
indite	ĭn-dīt′	To dictate what to write.
ingenious	ĭn-jēn′-yŭs	Possessing inventive skill.
ingenuous	ĭn-jĕn′-ū-ŭs	Artless; sincere.
instance	ĭn′-st*a*ns	Example.
instant	ĭn′-st*a*nt	Urgent; current.
irruption	ĭr-rŭp′-shŭn	Invasion; inroad.
eruption	ē-rŭp′-shŭn	A breaking out.
kill	kĭl	To deprive of life.
kiln	kĭl	A large oven.
oar	ōr	An instrument used in rowing.
o'er	ōr	A contraction of "over."
ore	ōr	Metal.
packed	păkt	Pressed together.
pact	păkt	An agreement.
pair	pâr	Two of a kind.
pare	pâr	To shave off.
pear	pâr	A kind of fruit.
plain	plān	Clear; level; candid.
plane	plān	A tool.
pole	pōl	A staff.
poll	pōl	A voting place.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the following words, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences* using them correctly: *profit, quarts, rancor, recede.*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 His clear *insight* into all modern topics *incited* his friends to envy.

2 He was compelled to *indite* the summons which *indicted* his friend.

3 "Washington was an *ingenious* man, possessed of an *ingenuous* love of truth."

4 For *instance*, had the train not been delayed, the engineer would not have met his *instant* doom.

5 The *irruption* occurred immediately before the *eruption* of the volcano.

6 He was *killed* at the lime*kiln*.

7 The lad handled the *oar* gracefully as he rowed *o'er* the lake.

8 Iron *ore* is very heavy.

9 He *packed* his trunk.

10 The *pact* was enforced by the law.

11 The boy was told to *pare* the apples, and as a reward was given a large *pear* and a *pair* of rabbits.

12 To be *plain*, the carpenter will use a *plane* to make a *plain* surface.

13 The wagon *pole* was broken.

14 Go to the *polls* and register.

THIRTIETH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

chute	purify	appraisal	commendable
clique	exhilarate	necessary	arrangements
confrere	succumb	reasonable	manufacturing
confidant	obscure	accustom	acknowledg-[ment
counsel	rebate	cleanly	complement
deference	ensuing	notebook	descendent
dissent	lawyer	curiosity	rendezvous
dessert	laboratory	antedate	thanksgiving
devise	emblem	renovate	penitentiary
illusive	irregular	thresher	superiority
immigrant	Tuesday	assign	organization
accede	hitherto	college	professional
exorcise	existence	hazardous	completion
extant	author	vengeance	inflammation
genus	flexibility	grotesque	missionary
impassible	teachable	guarantee	impression
indite	holiday	celluloid	implements
ingenuous	irritate	usury	deposition
irruption	sincerely	important	catechism
kiln	polar	accurate	suffering
pact	stampede	exception	alphabet
pare	steward	definitely	naturally
poll	miner	progress	impatiently
reliable	propel	valuing	intently
unusual	ancient	unwieldy	universal

CHAPTER VII

THIRTY-FIRST LESSON—Homophonous Words

pore	pōr	A minute opening; also, to study.
pour	pōr	To cause to flow.
prescribe	prē̇-skrīb′	To order; to direct.
proscribe	prō̇-skrīb′	To denounce and condemn.
presentiment	prē̇-sĕn′-tĭ-*m*ent	An omen; a warning.
presentment	prē̇-zĕnt′-*m*ent	A setting forth to view.
pride	prīd	Conceit; self-esteem.
pried	prīd	Did pry.
principal	prĭn′-sĭ-p*a*l	Chief; a leader.
principle	prĭn′-sĭ-p′l	Integrity; a primary truth.
prophecy	prŏf′-ē̇-sĭ	To utter predictions.
prophesy	prŏf′ē̇-sy̆	That which is foretold.
rap	răp	A quick, sharp blow.
wrap	răp	A covering.
rays	rāz	The elements of light.
raze	rāz	To demolish; to overthrow.
raise	rāz	To lift up.
register	rĕj′-ĭs-tēr	To enroll or enter in [illegible]st.
registrar	rĕj′-ĭs-trär	A recorder; one who registers.
residence	rĕz′-ĭ-d*e*ns	The place or dwelling where one resides.
residents	rĕz′-ĭ-d*e*nts	The inhabitants of a place.
right	rīt	Not wrong.
rite	rīt	A form; a ceremony.
write	rīt	To record by writing; to compose.
wright	rīt	A mechanic (as in wheelwright).

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the *following* words, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences using* them correctly: *reck, road, roar, role.*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 She will *pore* over the book while her mother *pours* the tea

2 The doctor will *prescribe* a tonic.

3 "The country clung to its *proscribed* faith."

4 Some people are always having *presentiments.*

5 The *presentment* of the drama was exceptionally good.

6 The English *pride* themselves on their navy.

7 The woman *pried* into the man's affairs.

8 He was appointed *principal* of the college.

9 The *principle* of the machine was easily understood.

10 "Always *prophesy* good fortune unless there is an absolute impossibility of the *prophecy* being fulfilled."

11 He struck the boy a *rap* with his cane.

12 She had evidently made a journey of some length, for she was encumbered with heavy traveling *wraps.*

13 The *rays* of the sun beat down fiercely on the building which had just been *razed* by the wind.

14 "Danvers undertook to *raise* the city."

15 The *registrar* of the institution was particular to *register* every student.

16 Richard Grant White objects to the term *residence,* as commonly used, but the *residents* are quite willing that their homes should be called by the high-sounding name of *residences.*

17 The wheel*wright* said he would *write* to his employer and ask him whether he was *right* in going through the *rites* of the society.

THIRTY-SECOND LESSON—Homophonous Words

root	rōōt	Underground part of a plant.
route	rōōt or rout	Direction or course.
wrote	rōt	Did write.
rote	rōt	Mere repetition.
salvage	săl′-văj	That which is saved from fire or shipwreck.
selvage	sĕl′-văj	The edge of woven fabrics.
scene	sēn	A view; part of a play.
seen	sēn	Beheld.
sculptor	skŭlp′-tĕr	One who sculptures.
sculpture	skŭlp′-tŭr	The art of carving images.
seal	sēl	A sea animal; a stamp; to ratify.
ceil	sēl	To furnish with a ceiling.
seam	sēm	A line of sewing.
seem	sēm	To appear.
sees	sēz	Beholds; Episcopal dioceses.
seas	sēz	Plural of sea.
seize	sēz	To grasp.
sew	sō	To use a needle.
so	sō	Thus; in this manner.
sow	sō	To scatter seed.
sold	sōld	Transferred for a price.
soled	sōld	Furnished with a sole.
stationary	stā′-shŭn-ă-rȳ	In a fixed position.
stationery	stā′-shŭn-ĕr-ȳ	Writing materials.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the *following words, and* those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences using* them correctly: *root, rung, sac, sailer.*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The abnormal desire for money is the *root* of many evils, and often a direct *route* to ruin.

2 He *wrote* an essay which the boy learned by *rote.*

3 The *salvage* on the velvets was very large, as an examination showed that only the *selvage* had been destroyed.

4 The actor was *seen* to disappear from the *scene.*

5 The *sculptor* was a great admirer of ancient *sculpture.*

6 He placed the *seal* of approval upon the plan to *ceil* the buildings.

7 A good sewing machine sews nice *seams,* while a trip abroad *seems* so nice.

8 A man often *sees* opportunities slip from him which he was unable to *seize* because of being submerged in *seas* of indecision.

9 As ye *sow, so* shall ye reap.

10 To *sew* well should be the aim of every housewife.

11 After having the shoes *soled* he *sold* them to the junk dealer.

12 The price of *stationery* remains *stationary.*

THIRTY-THIRD LESSON—Homophonous Words

straight	strāt	Direct; not deviating.
strait	strāt	Difficulty; a narrow passage.
subtile	{sŭb′-tĭl or sŭt′-'l}	Thin; delicate, as a "subtile" web.
subtle	sŭt′-'l	Artful; sly.
suite	swēt	A retinue; a set of apartments.
sweet	swēt	Sugary; pleasing to the senses.
tare	târ	A weed; deduction for weight of cask, wrapping, etc.
tear	târ	To rend or pull apart.
their	thâr	Possessive of "they."
there	thâr	In that place.
to	tōō	A preposition; unto.
too	tōō	Also; expressing excess, as "too much."
two	tōō	Twice one; a pair.
ton	tŭn	Twenty hundred pounds.
tun	tŭn	A large cask for liquids.
verses	vēr′-*sez*	Poetry; stanzas.
versus	vēr′-sŭs	Against.
waive	wāv	To relinquish.
wave	wāv	An undulation.
ware	wâr	Merchandise.
wear	wâr	To last; to endure; to carry on the person.
waste	wāst	To squander.
waist	wāst	Middle part of the body.

NOTE.—The student should look up, in the unabridged dictionary, the *following* words, and those having same or similar pronunciation, and *construct sentences using* them correctly: *scull, sculptor, sheath, some.*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "The long *straight* road."

2 "For I am in a *strait* betwixt two."

3 The material was beautiful, *subtile* as a spider's web.

4 "The *subtle* mind of Iago glides to its object with the soft celerity of a panther's tread."

5 The *suite* of the Chinese minister comprised over sixty persons.

6 Children are usually fond of *sweet* cakes.
'Tis *sweet* to be at home again, after an absence abroad.

7 The *tare* on a bale of cotton is thirty pounds, and the hooks used in handling it *tear* great holes in the covering.

8 *There* has been a change made in *their* plans.

9 *Two* dollars will be *too* much *to* allow him for so small a service.

10 A *ton* of coal theoretically weighs 2000 pounds, but in practice it looks more like 1500.

11 A *tun* is a large cask, properly one for containing alcohol.

12 The poet Austin has been accused by critics of writing *verses* that could not properly be termed poetry.

13 *Vs.* is the abbreviation for *versus*, used in law.

14 He *waved* the man aside impetuously, and said he would *waive* all rights to the property.

15 Granite *ware* will out*wear* the ordinary kind.

16 Do not *waste* time; lost time can never be regained.

17 The Venus de Medici measures twenty-six inches around the waist.

THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON—Discriminated Words

caution	kạ′-shŭn	To warn; to exhort; to take heed.
advise	ăd-vīz′	To give advice to.
decorate	dĕk′-ō-rāt	To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental or honorary.
ornament	ôr′-nȧ-ment	That which adds grace or beauty.
benefit	bĕn′-ē-fĭt	Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property.
advantage	ăd-văn′-tăj	Any condition favorable to a desired end.
contrary	kŏn′-trȧ-rȳ	In an opposite direction.
adverse	ăd′-vērs	Acting against.
opposite	ŏp′-pō-zĭt	Extremely different.
courteous	kûr′-tē-ŭs	Civil; well bred; polite.
affable	ăf′-fȧ-b'l	Receiving others kindly, and conversing with them in a free, friendly manner.
apprehension	ăp-prē-hĕn′-shŭn	Fear or distrust.
alarm	ȧ-lärm′	Warning sound to attract attention
partnership	pärt′-nēr-shĭp	An association of persons for the prosecution of an undertaking, or a business on joint account.
league	lēg	The combination of two or more nations, parties or persons, for the accomplishment of a purpose.
alliance	ăl-lī′-ȧns	A union or connection of interests between families, states, parties, etc.
permit	pēr-mĭt′	To suffer to be done; to give leave.
allow	ăl-lou′	To grant license to; to consent to.
pastime	pȧs′-tīm	That which serves to make time pass agreeably.
recreation	rĕk-rē-ā′-shŭn	Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil.
amusement	ȧ-mūz′-mĕnt	Pleasurable excitement; that which amuses.
persecute	pēr′-sē-kūt	To pursue in a manner to injure, grieve or afflict.
molest	mō-lĕst′	To interfere with.
annoy	ăn-noi′	To disturb or irritate.
response	rē-spŏns′	An answer or reply.

Words to be applied in sentences: reply, answer, obvious, apparent

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "You *cautioned* me against their charms."

2 *Advise* your friends to vote to change the measure.

3 The frame of a picture or a mirror is *decorated* with gilding, and *ornamented* by mouldings and patterns.

4 Some *benefits* are conferred; others are reaped.

5 The young person with an education has an *advantage* over the uneducated one.

6 Things are *contrary* which have very great unlikeness to each other, in character and attributes.

7 *Adverse* circumstances retard and make most difficult the progress of our purposes and schemes.

8 The *contrary* have wide differences; the *opposite* have nothing in common.

9 In company with Mr. Maynard, a very *affable* gentleman, we called at the royal palace, where we were introduced to many *courteous* gentlemen.

10 "The pain of death is most in *apprehension.*"

11 "Thy palace, filled with insults and *alarms.*"

12 The *alliance* between the powers saved China from dismemberment.

13 The Merchants' *League* has accomplished much towards furthering the interests of our city.

14 "He that has but five shillings in the *partnership* has as good a right to it as he that has five hundred pounds has to his larger proportion."

15 Why does the city *permit* its public grounds to be used for such questionable amusements?

16 How can you *allow* the child to play in such inclement weather?

17 Many persons find golf a most excellent *recreation;* many others find in cards a pleasant *pastime.*

18 The play was written expressly for the *amusement* of the king.

19 "*Persecution* produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion."

20 Do not *molest* the man at work on the marble statue.

21 The noise and smoke of the city was a constant *annoyance* to us.

22 An intelligent and fair remark will often find a *response* in the heart or mind of another.

THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

proscribe	advent	successive	commencing
presentment	flexible	desirous	workmanship
pried	principally	lobbyist	offensive
principal	negotiable	shattered	heightened
register	comma	delightful	pledged
rite	penitentiary	marvelous	anxiety
route	altitude	excellent	production
salvage	instructions	independent	crude
scene	document	exceedingly	vehicle
sculpture	protected	centrally	caucus
seize	anniversary	traffic	recommenda-[tion
sew	remittance	stupendous	kitchen
soled	magazine	attendance	influential
stationery	employment	broader	assignable
subtile	concerning	excursion	virtually
sweet	contributed	interference	sensation
their	astonishment	misspelled	liable
tun	advertising	prostration	balcony
versus	process	seclude	breakfast
waive	aggravated	noisiest	portable
waste	inducement	elevate	anecdote
caution	conceit	deferential	enterprise
adverse	continuing	omission	plausible
opposite	horizontal	antagonist	tonnage
apprehension	*fatigue*	obsolete	honesty

CHAPTER VIII

THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON—Discriminated Words

affinity	ăf-fĭn′-ĭ-tȳ	Relation by marriage.
consanguinity	kŏn-săn-gwĭn′-ĭ-tȳ	Relation by blood.
cure	kūr	Successful remedial treatment; restorative.
remedy	rĕm′-ē-dȳ	Setting right of anything that has gone wrong.
animosity	ăn-ĭ-mŏs′-ĭ-tȳ	Energetic and active personal dislike.
hostility	hŏs-tĭl′-ĭ-tȳ	State of being hostile; enmity.
agreement	ȧ-grē′-ment	The act of coming into accord; mutual consent.
contract	kŏn′-trăkt	Binding agreement between individuals formally written and executed.
colleague	kŏl′-lēg	One united with another in tenure of office or discharge of official duty.
partner	pärt′-nēr	Partaker; associate; joint owner.
confines	kŏn′-fīns	Common boundary; border.
limits	lĭm′-ĭts	Are those which part off so that one may not pass them without transcursion or transgression.
colors	kŭl′-ērs	A piece of cloth, commonly of bunting, bearing a device.
flag	flăg	An ensign, flag or badge designed for various uses.
disease	dĭz-ēz′	Sickness; disorder; malady.
distemper	dĭs-tĕm′-pēr	Morbid state of animal system; applied to the lower animals.
duty	dū′-tȳ	That which one is bound to do, or perform.
obligation	ŏb′-lĭ-gā′-shŭn	Act of obligating or binding.
like (liking)	lĭk	To be pleased with; to enjoy.
love	lŭv	Affection; fondness; devotion.
fault	fa̧lt	Anything wanting or that impairs excellence.
blemish	blĕm′-ĭsh	To mark with deformity; to mar.
defect	dē-fĕkt′	Want of something necessary for completeness.
glory	glō′-rȳ	Praise; reputation; fame.
honor	ŏn′-ēr	Esteem due to worth; integrity.

Words to be applied in sentences: personalty, personality, realty, reality

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 There is an *affinity* between husband and wife, in consequence of the marriage tie. It is well if there be also an *affinity* of sentiment and taste.

2 "Am I not *consanguineous?* Am I not of her blood?"

3 *Animosity* exists between individuals, *hostility* between nations.

4 To *agree* is to come to terms; to *contract* is to reduce terms to writing.

5 A *colleague* is one who is united with another in the tenure of office or the discharge of an official duty; a *partner* is commonly one who takes part in a social community of interest, whether grave or gay.

6 To *remedy* a disease is simply to remove it, to *cure* it is to remove the cause.

7 We speak of the *confines* of a country, of the *limits* of a city.

8 In the United States army every regiment has two *colors*—one national and one regimental.

9 "The first *flag* of the United States was raised by Washington at Cambridge, January 2, 1776."

10 We speak of a *diseased* mind, a *disordered* intellect or imagination, *mental* maladies; we speak of *disease* amongst men, of *distemper* amongst brutes.

11 A *duty* can never be against reason; an *obligation* may be even absurd. *Obligation* is defined by the extent of the power which obligates; *duty* by the ability of the subject who performs.

12 *Love* involves some degree of admiration, though admiration is not in itself *love;* but we may *like* persons for amiable qualities, even when these qualities betray weakness.

13 *Fault* is a defect as referred to human agency, as a *fault* of perspective in painting; while the fading of a color under natural influences is a *blemish,* and anything which deteriorated it or detracted from its completeness, whether as a work of art or as an article of furniture, would be a *defect.*

14 *Honor* is never entirely separated from virtue; but *glory* may have no connection with it. *Honor* must ever regard the rights of others; *glory* may be earned at their expense. *Glory* attends great deeds; *honor* attends the discharge of duty. Therefore we may, if we please, despise *glory,* but it is ill to despise *honor.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH LESSON—Discriminated Words

pretty	prĭt′-tȳ	Characterized by beauty of a delicate kind.
handsome	hăn′-sŭm	Agreeable to the eye or to good taste in form and appearance.
splendid	splĕn′-dĭd	Brightly shining; magnificent; illustrious.
renowned	rē-nound′	The state of being widely known for one's great achievements of merit.
celebrated	sĕl′-ē-brā′-tĕd	Having celebrity; distinguished.
notorious	nō-tō′-rĭ-ŭs	Known to disadvantage; unfavorable conspicuousness.
vain	vān	Showy; ostentatious; empty.
proud	proud	Having an overweening estimate of one's ability.
choked	chōkt	Stopping of anything through which a free passage or current ought to exist.
suffocated	sŭf′-fō-kā′-tĕd	*Suffocated* is only applicable properly to living beings.
smothered	smŭth′-ērd	*Smothered* is used of such stoppage of air as is produced by an overwhelming mass from without.
surprised	sûr-prīzd′	Come upon suddenly.
astonished	ăs-tŏn-′ĭsht	A great degree of unaccountableness
differ	dĭf′-fēr	*Differ* is employed of personal matters of minor consequence.
dispute	dĭs-pūt′	*Dispute* is a difference more or less strong kept within the bounds of argument.
quarrel	kwŏr′-rĕl	An angry dispute; brawl; affray.
emulation	ĕm-ū-lā′-shŭn	Feeling which prompts to competition; a desire to excel.
competition	kŏm-pē-tĭsh′-ŭn	Attempt to gain something desirable with or against others who are aiming at the same thing.
obstacle	ŏb′-st*a*-k′l	The *obstacle* is something before you, which stops your progress.
impediment	ĭm-pĕd′-ĭ-m*e*nt	The *impediment* is here and there, around and about you, to detain you in your movements.
oblige	ō-blīj′	To constrain by moral inducement; to place under an obligation or necessity.

Words to be applied in sentences: extent, large, maintain, discernment

bound	bound	Morally or legally constrained or compelled.
discreet	dĭs-krēt′	*Discreet* involves the natural aptitude to discern between good and evil, truth and falsehood.
prudent	prụ′-dent	*Prudence* prompts to the desirable if it be safe.
faded	fād′-ĕd	Having lost color or vigor.
withered	wĭth′-ērd	To fade; to dry up; to decay.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 A *pretty* cottage; a *handsome* house; a *splendid* mansion.

2 Kipling is a *celebrated* author.

3 He was *notorious* for his bad actions.

4 The *vain* man looks for the admiration of others; the *proud* man requires nothing but his own.

5 We are *choked* by food; *suffocated* by foul air; *smothered* by being forcibly excluded from the air.

6 We are *surprised* at what was unexpected. We are *astonished* at what was above our comprehension. The singular *surprises*, the marvelous *astonishes*. Cleverness *surprises*, genius *astonishes*.

7 We *differ* about a matter; we *dispute* about it after differing; we *quarrel* after the dispute.

8 The *emulous* person is thinking of others who are running the same course; the *ambitious* person thinks only of the goal and the prize.

9 An *impediment* is vexatious. An *obstacle* may even provoke to courage and additional effort.

10 We are *obliged* by necessity. We are *bound* by obligation.

11 The *prudent* man prepares for what is coming; the *discreet* man judges of present affairs.

12 The *faded* may be revived. The *withered* can not revive.

THIRTY-EIGHTH LESSON—Discriminated Words

choose	chōōs	To make choice of.
prefer	prē-fĕr′	To esteem above others.
impractica-[ble	ĭm-prăk′-tĭ-kȧ-[b'l	Not in existing circumstances possible.
impossible	ĭm-pŏs′-sĭ-b'l	Not in nature possible.
libel	lī′-bĕl	Anything tending to lessen, degrade, or asperse character or reputation or to bring into disfavor or disrepute.
defamation	dĕf′-ȧ-mā′-shŭn	Malicious and groundless injury done or attempted to be done to the reputation or good name of another.
detained	dē-tānd′	Held back or restrained from proceeding; stayed; stopped.
hindered	hĭn′-dĕrd	Kept from or delayed in action, progress, motion or growth.
apprehend	ăp-prē-hĕnd′	*Apprehend* is literally to lay hold of by the mind. It is the simplest act of the understanding.
comprehend	kŏm-prē-hĕnd′	*Comprehend* is an advance upon apprehend. To comprehend is to embrace a thing in all its extent.
cease	sēs	To stop; to bring to an end.
leave (quit)	lēv	To depart or go from; to desist from; to make an end of.
join	join	To *join* is to put things into permanent contact.
unite	ū-nīt′	To *unite* is to join things in such fashion that they may be *one*.
lead	lēd	To *lead* is only employed of animate objects.
guide (conduct)	gīd	*Guide* is applicable to inanimate objects.
remunerate	rē-mū′-nĕr-āt	*Remuneration* is commonly taken in the sense of compensation for personal services done.
compensate	kŏm′-pĕn-sāt	To *compensate* is to furnish an equivalent for anything lost or parted with by another.
return	rē-tûrn′	To cause to take again a former position; to repay in kind.
restore	rē-stōr′	To cause to assume a former condition; to repair.

Words to be applied in sentences: *invoke, authentic, abolish, profession*

surrender	sŭr-rĕn′-dĕr	To yield possession of to another upon compulsion or demand.
sympathize	sȳm′-pȧ-thīz	*Sympathy* is literally a fellow feeling with others.
pity	pĭt′-ȳ	*Pity* means to feel compassion or pity for; commiserate.
compassion	kŏm-păsh′-ŭn	*Compassion* is such a fellow feeling in trouble as comes from an equal; *pity*, such as comes from one who in some sense is superior.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 That which is *impracticable* is theoretically possible, but cannot be done under existing conditions. That which is *impossible* cannot be done at all.

2 *Libel* is slander written or published; *defamation* is slander spoken.

3 We are *detained* by waiting for something; we are *hindered* by the badness of the roads.

4 We *choose* one from a number; we *prefer* one to another.

5 I *apprehend* a thing when it is brought into direct relation to my own mind; I *comprehend* a thing when I know all about it.

6 One *ceases* by abandoning; one *discontinues* by interposition. We *leave* that to which we may return; we *quit* that to which we purpose not to return.

7 When two streams *join* they become *united* into one. Men *unite* in esteem; they may *join* in battle.

8 One *conducts* an argument or lawsuit, *guides* a traveler, *leads* a child. Men are *guided* by reason, *conducted* by experience, and too often *led* by passion.

9 We *remunerate* for services received; we *compensate* for injury or loss.

10 We *return* what was borrowed or lent; we *restore* what was taken or given; we *surrender* what is ours by right.

11 We *sympathize* with the afflicted; we *pity* the distressed; we have *compassion* on the miserable.

THIRTY-NINTH LESSON—Discriminated Words

ability	å-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ	Power of applying knowledge to practical purposes.
capacity	kȧ-păs′-ĭ-tȳ	Power of receiving knowledge.
discover	dĭs-kŭv′-ẽr	To find out; disclose; reveal; detect.
invent	ĭn-vĕnt′	To contrive; to devise; contrivance of that which did not exist before.
specimen	spĕs′-ĭ-m*e*n	A specimen photograph.
sample	săm′-p'l	A sample of tea or sugar.
adjoining	ăd-join′-ĭng	In contact with.
adjacent	ăd-jā′-s*e*nt	Near.
liable	lī′-ȧ-b'l	Do not say "It is liable to rain," for
likely	lĭk′-lȳ	"It is likely to rain."
obsolete	ŏb′-sŏ-lēt	Gone out of use.
extinct	ĕks-tĭn̲kt′	Not now existing.
convoke	kŏn-vōk′	To call together.
convene	kŏn-vēn′	To come together; to assemble.
mutual	mū′-tū-*a*l	Do not say "mutual friend," for "common friend." Mutual implies reciprocity, a giving and returning.
reciprocal	rē-sĭp′-rō-k*a*l	
temperance	tĕm′-pĕr-*a*ns	Moderation.
abstinence	ăb′-stĭ-n*e*ns	Doing entirely without.
benevolence	bē-nĕv′-ō-l*e*ns	The desire to do good.
beneficence	bē-nĕf′-ĭ-s*e*ns	Active goodness.
tacit	tăs′-ĭt	Implied, but not expressed in words. Tacit is employed of things abstract.
silent	sī′-l*e*nt	Silent characterizes either persons or things.
instinct	ĭn′-stĭn̲kt	A natural impulse in animals by which, without instruction, they are directed to do what is necessary for their welfare.
sagacity	sȧ-găs′-ĭ-tȳ	Natural and quick discernment.
transpire	trăn-spīr′	Does not mean to happen, but to escape from secrecy, to leak out.
happen	hăp′-p'n	
character	kăr′-ăk-tẽr	What one really is.
reputation	rĕp′-ū-tā′-shŭn	What others think him to be.

Words to be applied in sentences: *credit, privilege, minute, retort*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 His *capacity* for acquiring knowledge was phenomenal, but he was singularly lacking in *ability* to apply it.

2 Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; Edison *invented* a method of applying that law to the crushing of iron ore.

3 *Specimen* pages of the book have been carefully examined, and we should now like to see *samples* of the proposed binding.

4 The lots are *adjoining*, but the houses on them are only *adjacent*.

5 We are *liable* for our debts; we are *likely* to make friends if we are truthful, honest, ambitious, and thoughtful.

6 *Obsolete* is applied chiefly to terms, documents, customs, and observances, and is never used of persons. Volcanoes, races of people and animals may become *extinct*.

7 The president will *convoke* the Congress, and it will *convene* about the 15th of the next month.

8 A *mutual* thing is simply a thing which exists between two persons. A *reciprocal* thing so exists as the result of giving and returning.

9 Some are compelled to take refuge in *abstinence*, feeling their inability to be *temperate*.

10 Self-denial does not belong to *beneficence*, because the beneficent is above the condition of suffering from a diminution of what he possesses when he bestows upon others. The *benevolent* man may want the means of being liberal in matters of money or gifts, but he will naturally give when he can and according to his means, from a disposition of wishing well to others.

11 Friendship, when strict, comprehends a *tacit* agreement and covenant between those who enter into it, to look upon the concerns of each other in a great measure as their own.

12 *Character* is borne, *reputation* acquired, credit given. *Reputation* is more than ordinary; *character* and credit belong to ordinary deeds, conduct, and persons, unless some special epithet is added.

13 The verb *transpire* formerly conveyed very expressively its correct meaning, namely, to become known through unnoticed channels—to exhale, as it were, into publicity through invisible pores, like a vapor or gas disengaging itself. A practice has commenced of employing this word as a mere synonym of *happen*. Such use of the word is condemned by the best writers.

FORTIETH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

obligation	relapse	applaud	impracticable
honor	horticulture	miracle	remuneration
splendid	mortgage	monotonous	inconvenience
celebrated	voucher	supersede	dollar
surprised	jobber	incessant	unconstitu-[tional
differ	wreckage	prejudice	unscrupulous
quarrel	occurrences	suspicious	circumference
emulation	thankful	mercantile	accomplished
obstacle	cocoa	rivalry	incorporation
discernment	punctuation	precipice	consolidated
choose	frigid	leisure	unmanageable
apprehend	install	intentions	perpendicular
remunerate	frustrate	patronage	vicious
surrender	commute	outstanding	degraded
sympathize	inventor	information	benefit
renowned	cabinet	bureau	cosmetic
reciprocal	rescind	positively	aggrieve
tacit	citizen	admittance	merchandise
reputation	delinquent	grammar	exorbitant
comprehend	competition	auspices	punctual
agreement	beginner	disturb	spindle
disease	impel	customary	collectible
colleague	sophomore	unglazed	peculiarities
specimen	analyses	signal	predecessor
beneficence	precious	coincide	century

CHAPTER IX

FORTY-FIRST LESSON—Latin Words and Phrases

per diem	pĕr dī′-em	By the day.
pro et con	prō ĕt kŏn	For and against.
pro rata	prō′ rä′-tä	In proportion.
prima facie	prī′-mä fä′-shī-ē	On the face.
per annum	pĕr ăn′-nŭm	By the year.
pro forma	prō fôr′-mä	In a formal way.
per capita	pĕr kăp′-ī-tä	By the head.
post scriptum	pōst skrĭpt′-tŭm	Written after.
per se	pĕr sē	By itself.
pro tempore	prō tĕm′-pō-rē	For the time.
per centum	pĕr sĕn′ tŭm	By the hundred.
post mortem	pōst môr′-tĕm	After death.

French Words

corps	kōr	A number or body of persons in some way associated or acting together.
apropos	ăp-rō-pō′	Suited to the time, place, or occasion.
trousseau	trōō′-sō′	A bride's outfit, especially of clothing.
coterie	kō′-te-rē′	A set or circle of friends who meet habitually for any purpose, as for social or literary entertainment.
elite	ā′-lēt′	The choicest part, especially in society; the pick; the flower.
parquet	{pär-kā′ / pär-kĕt′}	The enclosed space on the main floor of a theater between the orchestra rail and the rail immediately under the gallery line.
vignette	vĭn-yĕt′	To make with a fading background or border, as a photograph.
prestige	prĕs′-tĭj	Authority or importance based on past achievement or gained from the appearance of power or ability; moral influence of reputation or a former character or success.
piquant	{pē′-kant / pĭk′-ant}	Having an agreeable, pungent taste; racy; sparkling; lively.
resume	rā′-zu′-mā′	A recapitulation or summary.
protege	prō′-tā′-zhā′	One specially cared for and favored by another, usually older, person.
cafe	kä′-fā′	A coffee house or restaurant.
ennui	än′-nwē′	Mental weariness produced by satiety or lack of interest.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The *per diem* wages in some foreign countries are ridiculously low in comparison to the service rendered.

2 The arguments *pro et con* were thoroughly discussed.

3 The dividends were distributed *pro rata* to the amount of stock held.

4 This was considered *prima facie* evidence.

5 His salary is $6,000.00 *per annum.*

6 He presented a *pro forma* invoice.

7 The *per capita* circulation of money is constantly on the increase.

8 *Post scriptum* is abbreviated to P. S.

9 It is, *per se,* of the greatest importance.

10 He was elected president *pro tempore.*

11 *Per centum* is abbreviated ordinarily to per cent., which should properly be followed by a period.

12 After the *post mortem* examination, the physicians agreed that the blow produced his death.

13 The diplomatic *corps* at Washington plays an important part in the exclusive society.

14 "*Apropos* of the spring—have you heard the quiz of the gentleman here?"

15 The richness of her *trousseau* soon become a subject for conversation.

16 "All *coteries,* whether they be literary, scientific, patriotic, or religious, must, it seems to me, have a tendency to change truth into exaggeration."

17 "They (socialistic schemes) are at present workable only by the *elite* of mankind, and have yet to prove their power of training mankind at large."

18 The price of a seat in the *parquet* for this performance is $5.00.

19 The half-tone was beautifully *vignetted.*

20 "Many idle wars have been ndertaken at one time or another for the sake of national *prestige.*"

21 This is a mere *resume* of the events that transpired during that period.

22 "She disapproved entirely of the *piquant* neatness of Caroline's costume, and the ladylike grace of her appearance."

23 It was well known that he was the *protege* of this infamous politician.

24 The *cafe* of the Waldorf-Astoria is noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

25 "*Ennui* has perhaps made more gamblers than avarice, more drunkards than thirst, and perhaps as many suicides as despair."

FORTY-SECOND LESSON—Words used in Law

abscond	ăb-skŏnd′	Steal away to avoid a legal process.
attorney	ăt-tûr′-nȳ	One who is legally appointed by another to transact business for him.
cross-question	krŏs′-kwĕs′-chŭn	To cross-examine.
intestate	ĭn-tĕs′-tăt	Without a will.
litigate	lĭt′-ĭ-găt	To contest in law.
technicality	tĕk-nĭ-kăl′-ĭ-tȳ	That which is peculiar to any profession.
accessory	ăk-sĕs′-sŏ-rȳ	Accompanying; aiding crime, though not present at the perpetration.
code	kōd	A collection of laws.
document	dŏk′-ū-mĕnt	A legal paper, written to furnish evidence or proof.
invalid	ĭn-văl′-ĭd	Void; of no force.
probate	prō′-băt	Proof of wills, etc.
testament	tĕs′-tȧ-ment	A will.
acquittal	ăk-kwĭt′-tal	Formal release from a charge.
libel	lī′-bĕl	To defame.
ratable	rāt′-ȧ-b'l	Liable to taxation.
testimony	tĕs′-tĭ-mŏ-nȳ	Evidence; proof.
adjure	ăd-jūr′	To charge on oath.
license	lī′-sĕns	A written document by which permission is granted.
venue	vĕn′-ū	Place of trial; neighborhood.
advocate	ăd′-vŏ-kăt	One who pleads for another.
verdict	vûr′-dĭkt	Judgment; decision.
affidavit	ăf′-fĭ-dā′-vĭt	A written declaration upon oath.
veto	vē′-tŏ	An authoritative prohibition.
alibi	ăl′-ĭ-bī	A plea of having been in another place at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed.
alimony	ăl′-ĭ-mŏ-nȳ	A separate maintenance.

Words to be applied: absolve, adequate, administrator, acknowledge

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 Every effort was made to secure the *absconding* cashier.

2 The *attorney* in this case is grossly incompetent.

3 The witness was then subjected to a rigid *cross-questioning.*

4 To die *intestate* is to leave property at the mercy of lawyers.

5 The effect of this ruling will be to provoke endless *litigation.*

6 The culprit was freed on a mere *technicality.*

7 An *accomplice* is usually a principal; an *accessory,* never.

8 "The business of the world could not be carried forward one day without a most complete *code* of customs."

9 Every *document* in connection with this case must be produced.

10 The contract was declared *invalid* by the eminent counsel.

11 "In England this policy has been neglected in taxing the *probates* of laws, in the legacy duty, and in all taxes affecting the transference of property from the dead to the living."

12 In strictness, a *testament* differs from a will in that it bequeaths personal property only; but the words are commonly used interchangeably.

13 His influential friends were instrumental in securing his *acquittal.*

14 "And a rich knave's a *libel* on our laws."

15 This property is not *ratable.*

16 *Testimony* is the evidence of one; *evidence* may comprehend the testimony of many.

17 "I do *adjure* thee, put me straight away, together with my name."

18 "Liberty sometimes runs to *license,* not because it is bad in itself, but because human passion perverts its principle."

19 The defendant, through counsel, immediately asked for a change of *venue.*

20 We *defend* persons, *plead* for their necessities, *advocate* their cause.

21 The *verdict* was universally denounced.

22 He was asked to produce the *affidavit.*

23 It was a foregone conclusion that the governor would *veto* the measure.

24 The prisoner cannot prove an *alibi.*

25 The defendant was allowed $100 per week *alimony.*

FORTY-THIRD LESSON—Words used in Law

executrix	ĕks-ĕk′-ū-trĭks	A female executor.
guardian	gärd′-ĭ-*a*n	One in charge of the person or property of a minor.
illegal	ĭl-lē′-g'l	Not lawful.
justice	jŭs′-tĭs	Merited reward or punishment.
lenient	lē′-nĭ-*e*nt	Acting without severity; merciful.
judgment	jŭj′-mĕnt	Decision of a court.
inherit	ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt	To receive by birth.
nullify	nŭl′-lĭ-fī	To deprive of legal force; to make void.
lien	lēn	A legal claim.
deponent	dē-pō′-n*e*nt	One who gives written testimony to be used in court.
notary	nō′-tȧ-rȳ	An officer who certifies deeds, etc.
plaintiff	plān′-tĭf	The person who commences a suit.
injustice	ĭn-jŭs′-tĭs	Violation of the rights of a person.
expiate	ĕks′-pĭ-āt	To atone for.
bailable	bāl′-ȧ-b'l	Capable of being set free after arrest, by giving a bond.
client	klī′-ĕnt	One who receives advice from a lawyer, on a question of law.
arbitrary	är′-bĭ-trȧ-rȳ	Absolute in power; despotic.
defendant	dē-fĕnd′-ănt	Accused party; one who opposes a complaint.
penalty	pĕn′-'l-tȳ	Punishment for crime or offense.
mortgage	môr′-gĕj	A conveyance of property as security for debt.
flat	fī′-ăt	A decree.
certificate	sēr-tĭf′-ĭ-kāt	A declaration in writing.
amenable	ȧ-mē′-nȧ-b'l	Tractable; responsible.
appraisal	ăp-prāz′-*a*l	A valuation of property by an authority.
legatee	lĕg-ȧ-tē′	A person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Words to be applied: corroborate, claimant, judicial, legacy

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The news that she had been appointed as *executrix* of the estate was received with disfavor by the other heirs.

2 "The *guardian*, with us, performs the office of both the tutor and curator of the Roman laws."

3 Such restraint of trade is considered by high authorities as *illegal*.

4 *Justice* is the giving to every person exactly what he deserves.

5 The judge was most *lenient* in his judgment of the act.

6 *Judgment* has been entered against the defendant.

7 "The rich man's son *inherits* lands, and piles of brick, and stone, and gold."

8 The effect of this contraction in the two clauses is to *nullify* the force of the whole act.

9 This charge is a *lien* upon the property.

10 The *deponent* was detected in contradicting himself.

11 This must be duly acknowledged before a *notary* public.

12 The *plaintiff* in this case is a well known business man.

13 He felt that great *injustice* had been done him.

14 "Italy has *expiated* with centuries of slavery the crime of having conquered the world."

15 All crimes are *bailable* except treason and murder.

16 My *client* will be perfectly satisfied with such a settlement.

17 "*Arbitrary* governments may have territory and distant possessions, because *arbitrary* governments may rule them by different laws and different systems."

18 The *defendant* was found guilty.

19 The judge is sure to inflict the extreme *penalty*.

20 The *mortgage* had never been properly released.

21 Without precedent, and in the face of the *fiat* of the court, they went ahead.

22 A *certificate* of incorporation has been filed with the Secretary of State.

23 "He is the most friendly and *amenable* creature in existence."

24 The *appraisal* of the property was considered just and proper.

25 "No! Mammon makes the world his *legatee* through fear, not love!"

FORTY-FOURTH LESSON—Words used in Law

voucher	vouch′-ēr	A person who vouches for anything.
signature	sĭg′-nȧ-tūr	One's name written by his own hand.
tribunal	trī-bū′-n*a*l	A court of justice.
codicil	kŏd′-ĭ-sĭl	Supplement to a will.
bequest	bē-kwĕst′	A legacy.
guilty	gĭlt′-ȳ	Having guilt; wicked.
plea	plē	Argument; that which is alleged by a party in support of his cause.
trespass	trĕs′-p*a*s	Voluntary transgression of the moral law.
valid	văl′-ĭd	Having legal force.
heritage	hĕr′-ĭt-āj	An heritance.
authority	ȧu-thŏr′-ĭ-tȳ	Warrant; legal power; rule.
jurisdiction	jūr-ĭs-dĭk′-shŭn	Legal power; the limit within which power may be exerted.
equitably	ĕk′-wĭ-tȧ-blȳ	Justly; impartially.
lawyer	lȧ′-yēr	A practitioner of law.
retribution	rĕt-rĭ-bū′-shŭn	Reward and punishment.
executor	ĕks-ĕk′-ū-tēr	One who performs.
vindicate	vĭn′-dĭ-kāt	To justify; to defend successfully.
appeal	ăp-pēl′	To make application for the trial of a cause in a higher court.
sue	sū	To seek justice by legal process.
executive	ĕks-ĕk′-ū-tĭv	Concerned with putting the laws in force.
legitimate	lē-jĭt′-ĭ-māt	To make lawful.
perjury	pēr′-jū-rȳ	False swearing.
mortgagee	môr-gȧ-jē′	A person to whom a mortgage is given.
mortgagor	môr′-gȧ-jôr	A person who conveys property as security for the payment of debt.
subpoena	sŭb-pē′-nȧ	A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness.

Words to be applied in sentences; agreement, allege, clemency, attestation

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "*Voucher* * * is the calling in of some person to answer the actions that hath warranted the title to the tenant or defendant."
2 The *signature* was declared to be a forgery.
3 We will take the case to a higher *tribunal.*
4 A *codicil* to the will completely upset their plans.
5 "In a political sense, Christianity is the *bequest* the Roman empire gave to the world."
6 "I know not which to pronounce the most *guilty:* the nation that inflicts the wrong or that which quietly submits to it."
7 The *plea* set up in his behalf was puerile.
8 "Once did I lie in ambush for your life, the *trespass* that doth vex my grieved soul."
9 It has been pronounced by our counsel a *valid* contract.
10 "Very few of those men whose genius has irradiated nations, and whose writings have become the eternal *heritage* of mankind, obtain from their work the income of a successful village doctor or provincial attorney."
11 "The love of exercising power has been found to be so universal that no class of men who have possessed *authority* have been able to avoid abusing it."
12 "Charles I. bound himself never again to subject his people to the *jurisdiction* of courts-martial."
13 "A government whose laws have been *equitably* administered, and which is free and just, has always developed the powers of the human mind."
14 The term "*lawyer*" is general, and includes attorneys, solicitors, counsellors, advocates, etc.
15 "In all great religions we find one God; in all, personal morality, with *retribution.*"
16 "An *executor* derives his title from the will of his testator."
17 He deserves much more that *vindicates* his country from a tyrant than he that serves a citizen.
18 We will take an *appeal* to the supreme court.
19 He had threatened to *sue* me if I did not comply with his wishes.
20 "He was not an impulsive man to raise the battlecry, but the *executive* man to march the troops into the field and carry on the war."
21 "To impart to other nations the advantages constituting their own glory, is the only way of *legitimating* the positions of them."
22 "Perjure is now almost wholly applied to the commission of the crime of *perjury.*"
23 The *mortgagee* in this case is very much dissatisfied.
24 The *mortgagor* has been notified of the foreclosure proceedings.
25 A *subpœna* will be duly issued and served.

FORTY-FIFTH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

per diem	acceptable	treason	luxurious
prima facie	inaccuracy	fiercely	endorsement
pro tempore	combustible	assuming	respectable
apropos	oblique	degenerate	rehearsal
trousseau	trespass	misconstrue	extinguish
vignette	dictate	methodical	experience
piquant	ornamental	composition	humorist
protege	individuals	brochure	imperative
ennui	careless	confidence	syndicate
coterie	hereafter	numerical	dictionary
affidavit	railroads	dissipate	useful
verdict	unsurpassed	ventilate	dissatisfaction
alimony	various	reliance	extraordinary
attorney	distributed	roughen	melancholy
executrix	especially	liniment	intrinsic
expiate	basis	solvable	cartage
amenable	permitted	recipient	vicinity
judgment	theoretical	diphtheria	luncheon
mortgagee	forethought	lessee	superb
subpœna	enormous	medicine	chargeable
equitably	editorial	confidant	nervous
codicil	cassimere	arbitrary	substantiate
vindicate	treatise	scissors	pharmacy
heritage	copyists	cashier	scenery
authority	succession	magician	gorgeous

CHAPTER X

FORTY-SIXTH LESSON—Words used in Business

abstract	ăb′-străkt	A summary or an epitome.
accommodation	ăk-kŏm′-mō-dā′-shŭn	A loan of money.
account	ăk-kount′	A recital of transactions.
acknowledgment	ăk-nŏl′-ĕj-mĕnt	Legal declaration or avowal of one's own act.
acquittance	ăk-kwĭt′-tăns	A release or discharge from debt or other liability.
ad valorem	ăd vȧ-lō′rĕm	A duty upon goods according to their value.
advances	ăd-văn′-sĕz	Money or value supplied beforehand.
anchorage	ăn′-kĕr-ăj	Something upon which one may depend for security.
annuity	ăn-nū′-ĭ-tȳ	An annual allowance.
appraisement	ăp-prāz′-mĕnt	The act of setting the value.
arbitration	är-bĭ-trā′-shŭn	The act of arbitrating.
assess	ăs-sĕs′	To make a valuation for the purpose of taxation.
assets	ăs′-sĕts	The entire property of all sorts belonging to a person, a corporation, or an estate.
assignment	ăs-sīn′-mĕnt	Transfer of the property of a bankrupt to certain persons for the benefit of creditors.
attachment	ăt-tăch′-mĕnt	A seizure by legal process.
autonomy	ą-tŏn′-ō-mȳ	The power or right of self-government.
bail	bāl	Security given for the appearance of a prisoner.
bale	bāl	Package of goods in cloth cover.
barrel	băr′-rĕl	A measure equal to five cubic feet; a vessel.
bear	bâr	A person who sells stocks or securities for future delivery.
bonus	bō′-nŭs	Money paid in addition to a stated compensation.
bottomry	bŏt′-tŭm-rȳ	A form of contract.
broker	brō′-kĕr	An agent employed to effect bargains between other parties.
brokerage	brō′-kĕr-ăj	Broker's compensation for transacting business.
bullion	bu̧l′-yŭn	Uncoined gold or silver.

Words to be applied in sentences: *acceptance, capitalist, accrue, assignee*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "An *abstract* of title is an epitome of the evidences of ownership."

2 An *accommodation* bill is a bill of exchange which a person accepts on a note which a person makes and delivers to another, not upon goods received, but for the purpose of raising money on credit.

3 An *account* current is a running or continued account between two or more parties, or a statement of the particulars of such an account.

4 We are aware that the *acknowledgment* of the deed is taken.

5 "You can procure *acquittances* for such a sum from special officers."

6 The goods were subjected to an *ad valorem* duty.

7 A merchant *advances* money on a contract or on consigned goods.

8 *Anchorage* is also toll paid for each anchor cast while a vessel is in port.

9 *Annuity* is a sum of money payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life or forever.

10 The litigants consented to the *appraisement* of the committee.

11 The coal strike was finally submitted to *arbitration.*

12 "This sum is *assessed* and raised upon individuals by commissioners appointed in the act."

13 In balancing accounts the *assets* are put on the credit side.

14 *Assignment* is also used in law as convertible with specifications.

15 He succeeded in obtaining an injunction restraining the *attachment* of the property.

16 Cuba was finally given *autonomy.*

17 A magistrate admits a man to *bail* when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment upon bond given with sureties.

18 The old style *balé* of cotton is doomed.

19 A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one and a half gallons.

20 "The *bears* and bulls of the stock exchange, whose interest it is, the one to depress and the other to raise stocks, are said to be so called in allusion to the bear's habit of pulling down and the bull's of tossing up."

21 The bank paid a *bonus* for its charter.

22 Specifically, *bottomry* is a contract in the nature of a mortgage.

23 "A kind of *broker* stood between authors and players, buying from the one and selling to the other."

24 The commission payable as the broker's compensation for his services is styled "*brokerage.*"

25 "We hold a demand check upon every bank in Europe for the coin or *bullion* on which we maintain the specie standard of value."

FORTY-SEVENTH LESSON—Words used in Business

bushel	bụsh′-ĕl	A measure containing thirty-two quarts.
buyer	bī′-ēr	A purchaser.
calls	kąlz	The privilege to demand the delivery of any commodity at a fixed price, within a given time.
cental	sĕn′-*tal*	The weight of one hundred pounds.
check	chĕk	A written order upon a bank to pay money as therein stated.
clearances	klēr′-ăn-sĕz	Grain or flour shipped by water.
clearings	klēr′-ĭngz	The gross amount of the balances adjusted in the clearing-house.
clientele	klī′-ĕn-tēl′	One's clients, collectively.
clique	klēk	A narrow circle of persons associated by common interests.
coalers	kōl′ērz	A term usually employed on the stock exchange to describe coal roads.
codicil	kŏd′-ĭ-sĭl	A clause added to a will.
commissions	kŏm-mĭsh′-ŭnz	The compensations allowed a broker or agent for transacting business.
conservator	kŏn′-sĕr-vā′-tēr	An official preserver.
consign	kŏn-sīn′	To send or address to an agent or correspondent in another place.
consols	kŏn′-sŏlz / kŏn-sŏlz′	Leading British government securities.
corner	kôr-nēr	To get control of a stock or commodity so as to be able to put one's own price on it.
corporation	kôr-pō-rā′shŭn	A firm or association authorized by law with the capacity of transacting business as an individual.
creditors	krĕd′-ĭt-ērz	Those who have given credit.
crown	krown	An English silver coin of the value of five shillings.
customs	kŭs′tŭms	Duties upon imported or exported commodities.
debtor	dĕt′-ēr	One who owes a debt.
deliveries	dē-lĭv′-ēr-ĭz	Delivery of property in fulfillment of contracts.
demurrage	dē-mŭr′-rāg	The allowance for the delay beyond the time permitted for unloading a vessel.

Words to be applied: company, co-operate, depreciate, consignee

derogation	dĕr′-ō-gā′shŭn	An alteration of a contract for a sale of stocks.
dishonor	dĭs-ŏn′-ēr	The non-payment or non-acceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "A half-barrel, holding about a *bushel* and a half of oysters, is called a *bushel* barrel." The *buyer* is a man of extraordinary business ability.

2 In stock-broking "*call*" is the opposite of "put." The *cental* has been used to designate one hundred pounds avoirdupois, in the Liverpool grain market since 1859. "The use of money is immensely economized by the *check* and credit system."

3 A *clearance* is a certificate from the proper authorities that a vessel has complied with the law and has leave to sail. London has become the *clearing*-house for the whole world.

4 The *clientele* of the theater was famous for its culture. He resented the insinuation that he was of that political *clique*.

5 Some railroads are known as *coalers*. A *codicil* to the will was found. His *commissions* on the negotiations amounted to $425.35. It is a function of trust companies to act as *conservators* of estates. We have *consigned* the goods to you by letter.

6 During the British war, British *consols* fell considerably. The attempt to *corner* the wheat market has invariably resulted in disaster.

7 New Jersey is said to be the home of *corporations*. The *creditors* of the concern duly proved their claims.

8 "A *crown* is usually stamped with a crown or crowned head." He was appointed collector of *customs* of the port. The *debtor* finally filed a petition in bankruptcy.

9 Some doubted his ability to effect the *deliveries* according to contract. The *demurrage* on the consignment was considerable.

10 "On the stock exchange, a change in the sales contract, as an abatement of the amount of stock contracted for, is called *derogation*."

11 "In consequence of this *dishonor* of his draft he had found himself, for more than a month, destitute of funds."

FORTY-EIGHTH LESSON—Words used in Business

distrain	dĭs-trān′	To take property in satisfaction of a debt, usually for rent due.
dividends	dĭv′-ĭ-dĕndz	Returns on investments. A term usually applied to stocks.
draft	drȧft	An order from one bank or individual upon another for the payment of money.
drawback	drą̄′-băk	Rebates allowed from regular rates charged for transportation of merchandise.
duty	dū′-tȳ	A tax or toll required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.
earnest	ẽr′-nĕst	Money advanced by the buyer in order to bind the seller to the terms of the agreement.
embargo	ĕm-bär′-gō	In a commercial sense, property of any kind is embargoed when another country prevents the landing of it.
entering	ĕn′-tẽr-ĭng	Lodgment of a manifest of goods at custom house.
exchange	ĕks-chānj′	Order drawn on a person in another city or country for the payment of money.
excise	ĕks-sīz′	An inland duty or tax laid on goods.
failure	fāl′-ūr	Inability to meet one's financial engagements.
farthing	fär′-thĭng	A coin of the value of half a cent.
flotsam	flŏt′-sȧm	Goods which float after being thrown overboard at sea.
flyer	flī′-ẽr	To make an investment with the idea of not being disappointed if it turns out disastrously.
franc	frăṅk	A coin valued at 19.3 cents.
future	fū′-tūr	Property bought or sold at the call or demand of the buyer or seller.
hedge	hĕj	Traders "hedge" to avert a loss.
incorporated	ĭn-kôr′-pō-rāt′-[ĕd	Formed into a legal body for the transaction of business.
hypothecate	hī-pŏth′-ẽ-kāt	To pledge anything for money borrowed.

Words to be applied in sentences: *debtor, invoice, drawee, drawer*

indemnity	ĭn-dĕm′-nĭ-tȳ	Exemption from loss or damage, past or to come.
indorse	ĭn-dôrs′	To write one's name on negotiable paper; to sanction.
insolvent	ĭn-sŏl′-vent	Not having sufficient estate to pay debts.
installment	ĭn-stąl′-ment	A part of a sum of money to be paid at a particular time.
keg	kĕg	A package or cask of any size less than one-half barrel.
kilo	kĭ′-lō	A contraction of kilogramme.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 "We may lay it down as a general rule that all chattels personal are liable to be *distrained.*"

2 Assessments on stock are sometimes spoken of as Irish *dividends.* He was unable to pay and his *draft* went to protest. The *drawback* on the shipment amounted to $27.00.

3 Some travellers take delight in trying to avoid *duty* on goods. He proposed that $500.00 should be deposited as *earnest* money. Bostonians placed an effective *embargo* upon tea.

4 No attempt was made at *entering* the goods at the custom house. Payment of one bill of *exchange* extinguished the set.

5 The taxes were classed respectively as *excise* customs, or tolls, and transit duties. The *failure* of the bank so affected the stock market that many of the firms became seriously involved.

6 In the United States there is no coin that corresponds in value to the *farthing* used in Great Britain.

7 The shore was strewn with the *flotsam* from the wrecked "Viper." He said he would take a *flyer* at the stock market. The gold *franc* was first coined in 1360.

8 "Senator Washburn introduced a bill defining 'options' and '*futures,*' and imposing special taxes on dealers therein."

9 He tried to escape loss by *hedging.* "He had no power to *hypothecate* any part of the public revenue." The company is *incorporated,* but its charter is unrecorded.

10 "In every judgment in a suit or contract, the damages are given * * * not in performance of the contract, or as a part of the contract, but as an *indemnity* for the breach of the contract."

11 He *indorsed* the check and turned it over to his creditors. The company being *insolvent,* filed a schedule in bankruptcy The second *installment* becomes due on the 15th.

12 A *keg* of nails contains one hundred pounds. In the metric system the *kilo* is the unit of mass or weight.

FORTY-NINTH LESSON—Words used in Business

liabilities	lī-ȧ-bĭl′-ĭ-tĭz	Debts.
limited	lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd	After "company" signifies the members are individually liable for the company's debts only to a specified amount.
liquidation	lĭk′-wĭ-dā′-[shŭn	The selling out of property previously bought or contracted for.
long	lŏng	One who has property bought in anticipation of a rise in price.
margin	mär′-gĭn	Money or collaterals deposited with a broker to protect contracts.
mark	märk	A German coin valued at 23.8 cents.
net	nĕt	Clear of all charges and deductions.
nominal	nŏm′-ĭ-n*a*l	Existing in name only.
note	nōt	A written acknowledgment of a debt, or promise to pay at a specified time.
option	ŏp′-shŭn	Property bought or sold at the call or demand of the buyer or seller.
outsider	out-sīd′-ēr	The occasional speculator or trader.
overbought	ō′-vēr-bȧt′	Condition when more property is bought than is warranted by conditions.
overissue	ō′-vēr-ĭsh′-ū	An issuing, as of notes, beyond or in excess of the capital stock.
oversold	ō′-vēr-sōld′	The reverse of "overbought.'
pegged	pĕgd	Said of a market that refuses either to advance or to decline.
pence	pĕns	The plural of penny.
penny	pĕn′-nȳ	A British coin valued at about two cents.
pig	pĭg	A mass of iron or other metal as first extracted from the ore.
point	point	On stock exchanges, "a point" is understood to mean one dollar a share.
primage	prī′-mäj	A small payment allowed to the master of a vessel for his care and attention to the cargo.
privileges	prĭv′-ĭ-lĕj-ĕz	A contract giving the holder the privilege of tendering to or calling for a certain number of shares of a certain stock, or a specified quantity.
promoter	prō-mōt′-ēr	An organizer of companies and enterprises.

Words to be applied in sentences: *fluctuate, negotiable, grantee, grantor*

prorate	prō-rāt′	To divide, distribute or assess proportionately.
protest	prō′-tĕst	An official notification to the maker and endorsers of a note or draft that payment has been demanded and refused.
quarter	kwąr′-tĕr	The fourth of a hundred weight, 25 or 28 pounds.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 His *liabilities* so far exceeded his assets that to hope for a settlement of account would simply be in vain.

2 A *limited* partnership consists of a general and a special partner.

3 Signing in *liquidation* is the act of signing for the firm, by that member of it who is charged with the business of settlement, or *liquidation.*

4 *Long,* in the commercial world, signifies holding or held for a rise. He refused to put up further *margins* to protect the contracts.

5 The *mark* is the monetary unit of Germany. These are the *net* prices on these goods. For this we will make only a *nominal* charge.

6 In Connecticut a *note* must be dated on a week day to give it a legal character.

7 His *option* on the property expires on the 15th. He is regarded in this market as a mere *outsider.*

8 It is reported that he is very much *overbought.* "This is not the first time this company has been guilty of an *overissue.*"

9 In going over the contracts of the firm, it was found that it had considerably *oversold.*

10 The market had the appearance of being *pegged.* It was not worth a six*pence.*

11 *Penny* is usually indicated by d. A *pig* of lead weighs 301 pounds.

12 On the stock exchange the unit of variation in price per share is a *point.* Look up the definition of both *privilege* and option in an unabridged dictionary.

13 In nautical slang, *primage* is called "hat-money."

14 The *promoter* found himself in financial difficulties so complex that he was doomed to irretrievable failure.

15 The corporation will *prorate* dividends on the first of next month. He allowed the note to go to *protest.* There are 480 pounds, or eight bushels, in a *quarter* of wheat.

FIFTIETH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

precede	clientele	ordinary	conservator
litigate	codicil	tangible	corporation
dunning	distrain	baptism	liquidation
volume	excise	illegal	installment
inquiry	flotsam	mentioned	overbought
diamond	nominal	confidence	conspicuous
scheme	privileges	litigation	opportunity
verify	protest	English	avoirdupois
problem	quarter	hygiene	multiplicity
geography	option	mouldings	defendants
observe	promoter	managing	semi-annual
untiring	severity	tampered	knowledge
tradition	greeting	specialty	hypothecate
austere	reticent	continent	susceptible
biography	diffident	persistent	reciprocated
pension	assassin	periodical	eccentricity
authentic	litigate	depreciate	apparently
collector	digest	ordinance	bankruptcy
corpulent	surrender	judgment	anonymous
opposite	synopsis	essential	felon
annuity	receptacle	standard	account
assess	horrible	perspire	capitalization
autonomy	exhausted	wrenching	hoping
barrel	tenement	primage	acknowledg-[ment
bushel	*direction*	penetrating	appraisement

CHAPTER XI

FIFTY-FIRST LESSON—Words used in Business

rebate	rē-bāt′	The return of a percentage of an amount paid for property, transportation, etc.
rentes	rănt	The public securities of France.
replevin	rē-plĕv′-ĭn	The action taken to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully held.
reprisal	rē-prīz′-*al*	Property taken by a nation to satisfy an injury done by an enemy.
sack	săk	A bag made of strong material, for holding coarse, loose, or bulky articles.
scalper	skălp′-ēr	One who trades in options continually; also applied to railroad ticket brokers.
short	shôrt	One who has sold property for future delivery in anticipation of a decline.
speculation	spĕk-ū-lā′-[shŭn	The practice of buying and selling property according to the rules on exchanges and boards of trade.
sovereign	sŏv′-ēr-ĭn	A British gold coin, the same in value as a pound sterling, or $4.866⅔.
split	splĭt	A trade at a smaller fraction than marks the ordinary price fluctuations.
spread	sprĕd	A "spread" is a double privilege, entitling the holder either to deliver to, or to demand from, the signer a certain amount of stock on the terms specified.
squeezed	skwēzd	Said of "short sellers" who, having oversold the market, are forced to pay artificially high prices for property with which to fill contracts.
straddle	străd′-d'l	A trader who is "long" of one option and "short" of another option has "straddled" the market.
syndicate	sĭn′-dĭ-k*at*	A combination of persons for business purposes.
tailer	tāl′-ēr	One who follows the lead of a successful trader or clique.
tierce	tērs	In speculative dealings a tierce of lard is figured at 340 pounds.
tonnage	tŭn′-nāj	The amount or quantity of freight handled by rail or marine.
trover	trō′-ver	An action to recover for the value of goods wrongfully converted.
trust	trŭst	A combination of business interests having for its object monopoly in special lines.

Words to be applied in sentences: indorsee, discrepancy, traffic, premium

trustee	trŭst-ē′	One who is intrusted with property for the benefit of another.
underwriter	ŭn′-dĕr-rī-tĕr	One who subscribes for stock in a company in the expectation of placing or reselling; also one who insures.
utter	ŭt′-tĕr	To put in circulation; to publish.
voucher	vouch′-ĕr	A paper, document or book, which serves to vouch for the correctness of accounts.
whipsawed	hwĭp′-sa̧d	Said of one who bought at the top and sold at the bottom, or the reverse.
winnow	wĭn′-nō	To separate from husks; to analyze.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The *rebate* on the ticket amounted to $4.25. "French three per cent. *rentes* rose twenty centimes." A writ of *replevin* was duly issued.

2 "He spoke with a self-complacency that convinced me that he had studied this address by way of making *reprisals* for my conduct at the ball."

3 To reduce *sacks* to barrels, multiply by 5 and divide by 7. He saved $5.38 by buying his ticket of a *scalper*. "I am still *short* of Northern Pacific."

4 *Speculation* was the cause of his downfall. The British *sovereign* contains 123.274 grains of gold, $^{11}/_{12}$ fine.

5 Instead of buying 10,000 bushels of wheat at 90$^{1}/_{16}$ cents, the trade is made on a basis of 5,000 bushels at 90 cents, and 5,000 bushels at 90⅛ cents, the sale having been made "on the *split*.'

6 A stock transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a put or a call is called a *spread*. The tendency of the market made it possible for him to *squeeze* his competitors.

7 It is also called a *straddle* when a trader buys property for future delivery in one market and sells in another. A *syndicate* was formed to extend the electric lines to all of the suburban cities. He was known on 'change as a *tailer*.

8 *Tierce* is also applied to a cask containing 42 wine gallons. "In 1886, the freighting through the great African canal amounted to a gross *tonnage* of 8,133,313 tons."

9 *Trover* was originally an action of trespass. The *trust* question is a serious one in the United States.

10 One of the functions of a trust company is to act as *trustee*. Individuals, as well as companies, *underwrite* policies of insurance.

11 He was found guilty of *uttering* a forged check. Please attach your explanation to the *voucher*, and return promptly.

12 The term *whipsawed* is used considerably in the market. "The courage, conscience, principle, self-denial, of all were *winnowed* out by the policy of the prevailing governments."

FIFTY-SECOND LESSON—Commercial Terms

abstract of title	A brief and orderly statement of the original grant and subsequent conveyances and incumbrances relating to the title of real estate.
accommodation paper	A note given as an accommodation or favor in the course of business.
account current	An open or running account between two or more parties.
account sales	A written statement rendered by a commission merchant to the consignor or owner, showing the sales, charges, etc., on a consignment.
advalorem duty	Duty assessed on the foreign value of the goods.
accrued interest	Interest earned up to the present time.
annual assay	The annual test of coins by the U. S. Mint.
articles of agreement	A written agreement.
bank clearings	The aggregate amount of the checks and drafts exchanged by the banks and daily adjusted.
bank statement	A statement of the bank's financial condition.
beneficiary interest	Any benefit interest in a contract.
bill of exchange	An order drawn on a person in another city or county for payment of money, in lieu of the same being deposited with the drawer.
bill of lading	A written acknowledgment by the carrier of the receipt of goods for transportation.
bill of sight	A note payable on demand.
boat loads	Refers to canal boats, and not to ocean vessels.
bonded debt	A debt secured by bond or bonds.
bonded goods	Goods placed in a bonded warehouse.
bonded warehouse	A storehouse for bonded goods.
bucket shop	An office where people may gamble in fractional lots of things bought or sold on the exchanges.
buying on a scale	Buying at regular intervals on a declining market.
by-bidder	One who buys at an auction in behalf of the auctioneer or the owner.
call loans	Money loaned subject to the call or demand.
capital stock	Money, property, or stock invested in any business.
certificate of deposit	A promise on the part of the bank to pay on the return of certificate properly endorsed.
certified check	A bank check, the validity of which is certified to by the bank on which it is drawn.

Words to be applied in sentences : referee, resource, seizable, warrant

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The *abstract of title* was defective because of an unreleased deed.

2 His failure was traceable to his lack of judgment in signing too much *accommodation paper.*

3 Among the enclosures we failed to find the *account current.*

4 We hand you herewith *account sales* of consignment of apples.

5 The *ad valorem* duty on the goods is too high.

6 The *accrued interest* on the loan is $235.75.

7 We shall make full statement directly after the *annual assay.*

8 The *articles of agreement* have not been signed.

9 The *bank clearings* for Chicago, during the week, were large.

10 The *bank's statement* was published yesterday.

11 He is not known to have even a *beneficiary interest* in it.

12 We have today sent him *bill of lading* with *bill of exchange* attached.

13 We presume he will attach same to *bill of sight.*

14 The Erie canal gave passage to two hundred *boatloads* of grain during the week.

15 The *bonded debt* of the company is $50,000.

16 He has further secured us by *bonded goods* valued at $2,500.

17 They claim to have these goods in *bonded warehouse.*

18 He has been known to speculate in *bucket shops.*

19 He endeavored to even-up matters by *buying on a scale.*

20 It was apparent he was there merely as a *by-bidder.*

21 They are reported to have raised a considerable fund on *call loans.*

22 The *capital stock* of the company is $250,000.

23 It is further secured by *certificate of deposit* on the City Bank.

24 All bids must be accompanied by a *certified check* for $5,000.

FIFTY-THIRD LESSON—Commercial Terms

chattel mortgage	A mortgage on personal property.
clearing-house	The house where banks exchange checks held by each against others, and settle differences.
collateral security	Security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security.
common carrier	One who conveys goods of another for hire.
common stock	The ordinary shares in a corporation.
commutation tickets	Tickets sold by a transportation company entitling the holder to a certain number of rides.
covering shorts	Buying in property to fill contracts previously made.
current funds	Money in general circulation.
custom-house	The house or office where commodities are entered for importation and exportation.
days of grace	The three days immediately following the maturity of a bill or note.
debenture bonds	Notes in the form of bonds.
discount rate	The rate per cent. of interest charged by banks for the use of money loaned.
dutiable goods	Goods liable to duty.
evening-up	The selling out of property previously bought or contracted for.
exemplary damages	Damages allowed as a punishment to the defendant for malicious or aggravated injury.
liquidated damages	Damages determined as to amount either by agreement or a judgment.
franking privilege	The privilege of sending matter through the mails, by express, or by telegraph without charge.
frozen out	Set of deals or trades closed out compulsorily because of inability to further protect contracts with re-margins.
gilt-edge	First-class; the very best.
loan and trust company	An incorporated banking institution.
mercantile agency	A concern which procures information relating to the financial standing and credit of merchants.
national banks	Banks organized under national laws.
preferred stock	Stock issued by a corporation which takes precedence over the common stock.
realizing sales	Selling property or closing contracts in order to realize or secure profits.
seller of the year	A contract giving the seller the right of delivering property within the year.

Words to be applied in sentences: *stipend, rectify, receiver, surety*

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 Five thousand dollars worth of stock in the company was put as *collateral security* to the loan, in addition to a *chattel mortgage.*

2 The check came back from the *clearing-house* marked "no funds."

3 They stand liable as other *common carriers.* The dividends on the *common stock* are payable today.

4 *Commutation tickets* for less than twenty-five rides will not be sold.

5 There was much manipulation done to *cover shorts.* The *current funds* were not adequate to relieve the market.

6 These goods are held at the *custom house.* *Days of grace* are not recognized in Illinois.

7 The receiver held that the *debenture bonds* would be paid at maturity.

8 We cannot do so at present *discount rates.* We hold that under the law these are not *dutiable goods.*

9 This *evening-up* was a source of much discomfiture to the president of the company.

10 The jury is instructed that if such is the case the defendant is liable for *exemplary damages.*

11 His failure made him liable for the *liquidated damages.* The senator has abused his *franking privilege.* It is said that he was *frozen out.*

12 We offer a block of $15,000 Washington Mining Company's *gilt edge* bonds, guaranteed by the Merchants *Loan and Trust Co.*

13 We find no rating by any of the *mercantile agencies.* The *preferred stock* of this *national bank* is guaranteed to pay a 7 per cent. dividend.

14 He made money by *realizing sales* rapidly. His *seller of the year* contract saved him.

FIFTY-FOURTH LESSON—Commercial Terms

short market	A market that is oversold.
short selling	The process of selling property for future delivery in anticipation of being able to buy in at cheaper prices before the contracts mature.
sight draft	A draft or bill payable on presentation.
sinking fund	A fund invested in such a manner that its accumulations enable it to wipe out a debt at maturity.
visible supply	Products of any kind available for immediate use.
warehouse' receipt	A receipt issued by a warehouseman for property received by him for storage.
watered stock	An increase in capitalization without a corresponding increase in assets.
without recourse	Recourse: the right to exact payment from a party secondarily liable; "without recourse" has a negative effect.
internal revenue	Revenue derived from excise and license duties and special taxes on personal property.
legal tender	Coin or other money that may legally be offered in payment of a debt.
long market	A market that is overbought.
manipulated market	A market under artificial control.
on call	Money loaned "on call" is subject to call by the lender at any time.
paper profits	Profits on contracts not yet closed.
power of attorney	A written statement given by one person authorizing another to transact business for him.
specific duty	Duty assessed at a certain rate per quantity.
port of entry	A town or city in which a custom house is located.
bank draft	An order for money drawn at one bank and payable at another.
itemized statement	A list showing all the items purchased during a certain period.
trust deed	A conveyance of property to one party to be held in trust for another or others.
real estate	Relating or pertaining to or arising out of land, lands and tenements.
personal property	Property that may attend the person of the owner.
stock certificate	A formal instrument issued by a stock company, setting forth the number of shares of stock of which the holder is the owner.

Words to be applied in sentences: *redeemable, shrinkage, solvent, taxation*

limited liability	"Limited" affixed to the name of a stock company signifies that each shareholder is liable indefinitely to the company's creditors for the amount only representing the value of the shares held by each.
reorganized corporation	A corporation reorganized after becoming embarrassed or unable to longer profitably proceed.

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The firm went down in a *short market.* He made a practice of *short selling.* Please attach same to *sight draft.*

2 All this, aside from the *sinking fund,* tended to give the people confidence in the institution.

3 The *visible supply* of wheat would not justify such an assumption. He delivered to us his *warehouse receipt.* Most of this was known as *watered stock.*

4 The note was duly signed and endorsed "*without recourse.*" The note was not accepted as *legal tender* for *internal revenue* taxes.

5 He found himself overwhelmed in a *long market.* They concluded that they were the victims of a *manipulated market.*

6 He had large sums outstanding *on call.* There is a vast difference between *paper profits* and practical profits.

7 To back up his statement, he produced a *power of attorney.* An effort was made to change it from *specific duty* to ad valorem. Owing to the increase in population and shipments, the place is likely to be made a *port of entry.*

8 Please make remittance by *bank draft* on New York. We enclose herewith *itemized statement* as requested. They have duly executed *trust deed* for same.

9 His *real estate* as well as his *personal property* interests are reputed to be large. The *stock certificates* have been duly issued by this *limited liability* company.

10 The *reorganized corporation* is said to be on a sound basis financially.

FIFTY-FIFTH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

replevin	likelihood	demurrer	speculation
scalper	surgery	although	underwriter
sovereign	terrible	export	beneficiary
squeezed	business	debatable	commutation
syndicate	science	settlement	manipulate
articles	arraign	always	architectural
accrued	tenacity	allowable	inaugurate
clearings	antiseptic	yield	fermenting
collateral	monastery	repudiate	augmented
chattel	classical	vision	superlative
debenture	menace	dilatory	advisability
dutiable	parcel	interrupt	alternative
current	diversion	russet	importance
exemplary	marriage	carpenter	unprofitable
mercantile	weapon	bottler	gratuitous
preferred	relinquish	bankrupt	proficiency
realizing	junction	architect	sustenance
visible	enhance	obeisance	symmetrical
recourse	chromo	voluntary	impoverish
internal	exposure	radius	mysterious
weight	interpret	margin	scandalous
alleviate	fabric	criticise	complicate
economy	clerical	elixir	variegated
bicycle	rascal	neutral	accommodation
sentinel	biscuit	adequate	addressing

CHAPTER XII

FIFTY-SIXTH LESSON—Common Contractions

who'd	= who would	**didn't**	= did not	**we've**	= we have
they'll	= they will	**hasn't**	= has not	**we'd**	= we would
they're	= they are	**he's**	= he is	**you'll**	= you will
I'm	= I am	**she's**	= she is	**you've**	= you have
I'd	= I would / I had	**he'll**	= he will	**wouldn't**	= would not
I'll	= I will	**won't**	= will not	**shouldn't**	= should not
I've	= I have	**we're**	= we are	**needn't**	= need not
weren't	= were not	**we'll**	= we will	**don't**	= do not
it's	= it is	**haven't**	= have not	**doesn't**	= does not
isn't	= is not	**where's**	= where is	**ar'n't**	= are not

The apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters.
Never say he don't for he doesn't.
Ain't should not be used under any circumstances.

THE WORDS APPLIED

MRS. CAUDLE URGING THE NEED OF SPRING CLOTHING

If there's anything in this world I hate—and you know it—it's asking you for money. I'm sure, for myself, I'd rather go without a thing a thousand times—and I do, the more shame for you to let me!

"What do I want now?" As if you didn't know! I'm sure, if I'd any money of my own I'd never ask you for a farthing—never! It's painful to me, gracious knows!

What do you say? "If it's painful, why so often do it?" I suppose you call that a joke—one of your club jokes. As I say, I only wish I'd any money of my own. If there's anything that humbles a poor woman, it's coming to a man's pocket for every farthing. It's dreadful!

Now, Caudle, you hear me, for it isn't often I speak. Pray, do you know what month it is? And did you see how the children looked at church today?—like nobody else's children!

"What was the matter with them?" Oh, Caudle! how can you ask? Weren't they all in their thick merinoes and beaver bonnets?

What do you say? "What of it?" What? You'll tell me that you didn't see how the Briggs girls in their new chips turned their noses up at 'em? And you didn't see how the Browns looked at the Smiths, and then at our poor girls, as much as to say, "Poor creatures! what figures for the first of May!"

"You didn't see it?" The more shame for you! I'm sure those Briggs girls—the little minxes!—put me into such a pucker, I could have pulled their ears for 'em, over the pew.

What do you say? "I ought to be ashamed to own it?" Now, *Caudle, it's no use* talking; those children shall not cross over the

threshold next Sunday if they haven't things for the summer. Now, mind—they sha'n't; and there's an end of it!

"I'm always wanting money for clothes?" How can you say that? I'm sure there are no children in the world that cost their father so little; but that's it—the less a poor woman does upon, the less she may.

Now, Caudle, dear! What a man you are! I know you will give me the money, because, after all, I think you love your children, and like to see 'em well dressed. It's only natural that a father should.

"How much do I want?" Let me see, love. There's Caroline, and Jane, and Susan, and Mary Anne, and—

What do you say? "I needn't count 'em! You know how many there are!" That's just the way you take me up!

Well, how much money will it take? Let me see—I'll tell you in a minute. You always love to see the dear things look like new pins. I know that, Caudle; and, though I say it—bless their little hearts!—they do credit to you, Caudle.

"How much?" Now, don't be in a hurry! Well, I think, with good pinching—and you know, Caudle, there's never a wife who can pinch closer than I can—I think, with pinching, I can do with twenty pounds.

What did you say? "Twenty fiddlesticks?"

What! "You won't give half the money?" Very well, Mr. Caudle; I don't care. Let the children go in rags; let them stop from church and grow up like heathens and cannibals; and then you'll save your money, and, I suppose, be satisfied.

What do you say? "Ten pounds enough?" Yes, just like you men; you think things cost nothing for women; but you don't care how much you lay out upon yourselves.

"They only want frocks and bonnets?" How do you know what they want? How should a man know anything at all about it? And you won't give more than ten pounds? Very well. Then you may go shopping with it yourself, and see what *you'll* make of it! I'll have none of your ten pounds, I can tell you—no, sir!

No; you've no cause to say that. I don't want to dress the children up like countesses! You often throw that in my teeth, you do; but you know it's false, Caudle; you know it! I only wish to give 'em proper notions of themselves; and what, indeed, can the poor things think, when they see the Briggses, the Browns, and the Smiths—and their fathers don't make the money you do, Caudle—when they see them as fine as tulips? Why, they must think themselves nobody. However, the twenty pounds I *will* have, if I've any, or not a farthing.

No, sir—no! I don't want to dress up the children like peacocks and parrots! I only want to make 'em respectable.

What do you say? "You'll give me fifteen pounds?" No, Caudle—no! Not a penny will I take under twenty. If I did, it would seem as if I wanted to waste your money; and I'm sure, when I come to think of it, twenty pounds will hardly do! DOUGLAS WILLIAM JERROLD.

To the Teacher: Have the student make up a list of contractions in this monologue, supplying also the words in full.

FIFTY-SEVENTH LESSON

The following abbreviations are advised by the Postoffice Department: "Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col., Ia., Pa., Va., Vt., Me., Mo., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C., Miss., Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several postoffices in different states."

Alabama,	**Ala.**	**Missouri,**	**Mo.**
Alaska,	**Alaska**	**Montana,**	**Mont.**
Arizona,	**Ariz.**	**Nebraska,**	**Nebr.**
Arkansas,	**Ark.**	**Nevada,**	**Nev.**
California,	**Cal.**	**New Hampshire,**	**N. H.**
Colorado,	**Colo.**	**New Jersey,**	**N. J.**
Connecticut,	**Conn.**	**New Mexico,**	**N.Mex.**
Delaware,	**Del.**	**New York,**	**N. Y.**
District of Columbia,	**D. C.**	**North Carolina,**	**N. C.**
Florida,	**Fla.**	**North Dakota,**	**N. Dak.**
Georgia,	**Ga.**	**Ohio,**	**Ohio.**
Idaho,	**Idaho**	**Oregon,**	**Oregon**
Illinois,	**Ill.**	**Pennsylvania,**	**Pa.**
Indiana,	**Ind.**	**Rhode Island,**	**R. I.**
Indian Territory,	**Ind. T.**	**South Carolina,**	**S. C.**
Iowa,	**Iowa**	**South Dakota,**	**S. Dak.**
Kansas,	**Kans.**	**Tennessee,**	**Tenn.**
Kentucky,	**Ky.**	**Texas,**	**Tex.**
Louisiana,	**La.**	**Utah,**	**Utah**
Maine,	**Me.**	**Vermont,**	**Vt.**
Maryland,	**Md.**	**Virginia,**	**Va.**
Massachusetts,	**Mass.**	**Washington,**	**Wash.**
Michigan,	**Mich.**	**West Virginia,**	**W. Va.**
Minnesota,	**Minn.**	**Wisconsin,**	**Wis.**
Mississippi,	**Miss.**	**Wyoming,**	**Wyo.**

THE WORDS APPLIED

1 The thirteen original colonies—"the Old Thirteen," as they were often called—were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia..

2 For what is Alaska noted?

3 Texas produces more cotton than does any other state.

4 Illinois leads the other states in the production of corn.

5 Sunflowers grow to enormous proportions in Kansas.

6 The French population in Louisiana is large.

7 Kentucky is famous for its fine horses.

8 Albuquerque, New Mexico, is said to have a greater number of days of sunshine than does any other city in the United States.

9 What is the chief product of Washington?

10 Phoenix, Arizona, although situated in a desert, has been transformed into a perfect garden by irrigation.

11 The Indian Territory is rapidly becoming a famous agricultural country.

12 Indiana is said to be the home of the historical novel.

13 The east coast of Florida is delightful in winter.

14 Colorada now surpasses California in the production of gold.

15 Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts are great manufacturing states.

16 Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, Missouri, and Mississippi, all produce cotton.

17 Do you know how the District of Columbia is ruled?

18 Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon all produce gold and cattle.

19 Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Minnesota are grazing and agricultural states.

20 Who was the first governor of Tennessee?

21 What is the capital of Maine?

22 The great Salt Lake is situated in Utah.

23 Rhode Island is the smallest state; Texas, the largest.

24 Wisconsin and Illinois are both famous for their dairy products; Michigan, for its fruits.

25 Tobacco is raised in West Virginia.

FIFTY-EIGHTH LESSON—Cities of the U. S. with more than fifty thousand inhabitants

New York, N. Y.	Allegheny, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Fall River, Mass.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Memphis, Tenn.
St. Louis, Mo.	Cambridge, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.	Camden, N. J.
San Francisco, Cal.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Elizabeth, N. J.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Lawrence, Mass.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Lowell, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Lynn, Mass.
Detroit, Mich.	Hoboken, N. J.
Jersey City, N. J.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Louisville, Ky.	Rochester, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Savannah, Ga.
Worcester, Mass.	Portland, Me.
Scranton, Pa.	Peoria, Ill.
Paterson, N. J.	New Bedford, Mass.
Newark, N. J.	Oakland, Cal.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Seattle, Wash.
New Haven, Conn.	Wilkes Barre, Pa.
New Orleans, La.	Wilmington, Del.
Omaha, Neb.	Dayton, Ohio.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Erie, Pa.
Toledo, Ohio.	Evansville, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.	Galveston, Tex.

Names of Cities Difficult to Spell

Alameda	Guthrie	Reading
Albuquerque	Houston	Sacramento
Anaconda	Janesville	San Bernardino
Asheville	Joplin	San Diego
Baton Rouge	Kalamazoo	San Jose
Beatrice	Kankakee	Santa Cruz
Bellaire	La Salle	Schenectady
Beaumont	Las Vegas	Seattle
Brattleboro	Los Angeles	Shamokin
Butte	Lynchburg	Shreveport
Champaign	Marietta	Spokane
Chattanooga	Massillon	Streator
Charleston	Natchez	Tacoma
Charlestown	Olympia	Tahlequah
Cheyenne	Oshkosh	Tallahassee
Corsicana	Oskaloosa	Terre Haute
Dallas	Ottawa	Texarkana
Dubuque	Paducah	Tucson
Eau Claire	Pasadena	Vandalia
Edmonton	Paterson	Vincennes
El Paso	Phœnix	Waco
Fitchburg	Pierre	Wilkes Barre
Fond du Lac	Poughkeepsie	Winona
Fresno	Pueblo	Xenia
Galion	Raleigh	Ypsilanti

FIFTY-NINTH LESSON—Abbreviations

ans.	answer	viz.	namely
st.	street	i. e.	that is
No.	number	e. g.	for example
cts.	cents	f. o. b.	free on board
A. M.	forenoon	ea.	each
P. M.	afternoon	B/L	bill of lading
M.	noon	A1	first-class
Mr.	mister	C. O. D.	cash on delivery
Dr.	doctor or debtor	Bal.	balance
Cr.	creditor	Do.	ditto (the same)
Gov.	governor	Mrs.	mistress
Hon.	honorable	Gen.	general
Ex.	example	P. O.	postoffice
a/c Acct.	account	Capt.	captain
Amt.	amount	Ed.	editor
int.	interest	A. D.	year of our Lord
Jr.	junior	Pop.	population
R. R.	railroad	Chap.	chapter
ult.	last month	Pres.	president
inst.	this month	Supt.	superintendent
prox.	next month	Dept.	department
p.	page	Mem.	memorandum
per cent.	by the hundred	Vol.	volume
@	at or to	Fol.	folio
qr.	quarter	Secy.	secretary
c/o	care of	Et al.	and others
vs.	against		

LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD

CITY	PRONUNCIATION	COUNTRY OR STATE
London	Lŭn′dŭn	England
New York	New Yôrk	New York
Paris	Păr′-is	France
Chicago	Shĕ-kạ′-gō	Illinois
Berlin	Bĕr-lēn′	Prussia
Philadelphia	Fĭl-ȧ-dĕl′-fĭ-ȧ	Pennsylvania
Canton	Kăn′-tŏn	China
Tokyo	Tō′kĕ-ō	Japan
Vienna	Vĕ-ĕn′-ạ	Austria
St. Petersburg	St. Pē′-tērz-bûrg̃	Russia
Peking or Pekin	Pē-kĭng′	China
Moscow	Mŏs′-kō	Russia
Constantinople	Kŏn-stăn′-tĭ-nō′-pl	Turkey
Calcutta	Kăl-kŭt′-tạ	India
Bombay	Bŏm-bā′	India
Buenos Ayres	Bō′-nŭs ā′-rĭz	Argentine Republic, [S.A.
Warsaw	Wạr′-sạ	Poland
Foo-Choo	Fōō-Chōō′	China
Cairo	Kī′rō	Egypt
Naples	Nā′-p'ls	Italy
Rio Janeiro	Rē′-o Jȧ-nē′-rō	Brazil
Liverpool	Lĭv′-ēr-pōōl	England
Manchester	Măn′-chĕs-tēr	England
Brussels	Brŭs′-sĕlz	Belgium
Amsterdam	Ăm′-stēr-dăm	Holland
Antwerp	Ănt′-werp	Belgium
Bangkok	Băng-kŏk′	Siam
Barcelona	Bär-sẹ-lō′nä	Spain
Belfast	Bĕl′-fȧst	Ireland
Birmingham	Bēr′-mĭng-ŭm	England
Bordeaux	Bôr-dō′	France

CITY	PRONUNCIATION	COUNTRY OR STATE
Bradford	Brăd′-fo̧rd	England
Breslau	Brĕs′-lou	Prussia
Bucharest	Bū-ka̧-rĕst′	Roumania
Budapesth	Bōō′-dŏ-pĕst	Hungary
Carlsbad	Kärls′-bät	Austria
Cologne	Kō-lōn′	Germany
Copenhagen	Kō-pẹn′-hā′-ḡēn	Denmark
Dresden	Drĕz′-dĕn	Saxony
Dublin	Dŭb′-lĭn	Ireland
Edinburgh	Ĕd′-ĭn-bŭr-rō	Scotland
Genoa	Jĕn′-o̧-a̧	Italy
Glasgow	Glăs′-gō	Scotland
Hamburg	Hăm-bûrg	Germany
Havana	Hȧ-văn′-ȧ	Cuba
Heidelberg	Hī′-d'l-bûrg	Germany
Kioto	Kē-ō′-tō	Japan
Lisbon	Lĭz′-bo̧n	Portugal
Lisle	Lēl	France
Lucknow	Lŭk′-now	India
Lyons	Lī′-o̧nz	France
Madrid	Mă-drĭd′	Spain
Marseilles	Mär-sālz′	France
Melbourne	Mĕl′-bûrn	Australia
Milan	Mĭ-lăn′	Italy
Munich	Mū′-nĭk	Bavaria
Nottingham	Nŏt′-ĭng-a̧m	England
Odessa	Ȯ-dĕs′-sä	Russia
Shanghai	Shăng′-hī′-ĭ	China
Sheffield	Shĕf′-fēld	England
Stockholm	Stŏk′-hōlm	Sweden
Sydney	Sĭd′-nȳ	Australia
Turin	Tū′-rĭn	Italy

SIXTIETH LESSON—Review and General Exercise

Alaska	Virginia	fugitive	pecuniary
Delaware	Wisconsin	monogram	license
Georgia	Wyoming	excessive	twelfth
Louisiana	Cincinnati	hideous	imitate
Maine	Syracuse	salmon	muscular
Maryland	Allegheny	upholstery	consequent
Missouri	Seattle	fascinate	oyster
Tennessee	Toledo	Philadelphia	vacancy
Tokyo	Pasadena	Heidelberg	purchasable
Belgium	happened	Rio Janeiro	scaffold
Genoa	develop	Connecticut	Pueblo
Bombay	dignity	Mississippi	Prussia
Cologne	flannel	Los Angeles	parliament
Marseilles	omitted	Chattanooga	Schenectady
Warsaw	acid	intoxicating	Massachusetts
Austria	mortality	extravagant	Pennsylvania
Havana	ribbon	perseverance	San Francisco
Paterson	apparatus	supposition	subsequently
Vienna	qualities	connoisseur	misinterpret
Bordeaux	civilized	progressive	unprincipled
Budapesth	panic	compilation	dispel
Moscow	barrel	vocabulary	North Carolina
Roumania	initial	apparel	commemorate
Breslau	obnoxious	encumbrance	intolerant
Calcutta	neuralgia	Baton Rouge	Poughkeepsie

RULES FOR SPELLING

RULE I. Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before an affix beginning with a vowel. Examples: recur, recurrent; forget, forgetting; hot, hottest; beg, beggar; blot, blotting.

Exception. When the original accent is thrown back, the final consonant is not doubled. Refer', re'ference; prefer', pre'ference.

Where Rule I does not apply, the final consonant is not doubled. Examples: offer, offering; appear, appearance.

RULE II. Final *y*, preceded by a consonant, is changed to *i* before an affix. Examples: busy, busily, business; pity, pitiful, pitied; spy, spied, spies.

Exceptions. 1. After *t* the *y* is changed into *e* before *ous*. Examples: plenteous; beauteous.

2. Before *ing* or *ish* the *y* is retained to avoid the doubling of *i*. Examples: pitying, spying.

3. In the possessive singular of nouns *y* is never changed. Examples: fly's, spy's.

4. *y* is not changed in derivatives of sky, spry, shy, sly, wry, dry; except drier, driest, which conform to Rule II. Final *y*, preceded by a vowel is not changed to *i* before an affix. Examples: buy, buyer; destroy, destroyer; pay, payment.

RULE III. Words ending in silent *e* drop *e* on taking affix beginning with a vowel. Examples: sale, salable; sole, soling; love, loving; force, forcible.

Exceptions. 1. Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before *able* or *ous*, in order to keep the soft sound of the *c* or *g*. Examples: trace, traceable; courage, courageous.

2. Shoeing, mileage, toeing, hoeing; in singeing and dyeing the *e* is retained to distinguish the words from singing and dying.

3. Words ending in *ie* drop *e* and change *i* to *y* on adding *ing*. Examples: dying, lying. The *e* is retained on taking an affix beginning with a consonant. Examples: state, statement; ripe, ripeness; apprentice, apprenticeship.

Exceptions. duly, truly, wholly, awful, argument, abridgment, *acknowledgment*, judgment, etc.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

ā, as in āte, māde

ă, as in pref′-ăce

â, as in âir, câre

ä, as in fät, äm

ä, as in fär, ärt, pälm

à, as in àsk, dànce

a, as in fi′-n*a*l

ạ, as in ạll, tạlk

ạ, as in whạt, wạs

ē, as in ēve, dē′-it-y

ĕ, as in ĕ-vĕnt,′ sĕ-rene′

ĕ, as in ĕnd, lĕt

ē, as in hēr, fērn

e, as in re′-*c*ent, de′-*c*en-cy

ī, as in īce, bīnd

ĭ, as in ĭ-de′-a, bĭ-ol′-o-gy

ĭ, as in ĭll, pĭt′-y

ō, as in nōte, ō′ver

ŏ, as in ŏ-bey′, prŏ-pose′

ô, as in ôrb, ab-hôr′

ŏ, as in nŏt, ŏc-cur′

ọ, as in wọm′-an

ū, as in ūse, hū′-man

ŭ, as in ŭ-nite,′ hŭ-mane′

ụ, as in rụde, rụ′mor

ụ, as in pụt, pụsh

ŭ, as in ŭp, cŭp

û, as in ûrn, bûrn

ȳ, as in pit′ȳ, in′-ju-rȳ

ōō, as in fōōd, fōōl

o͝o, as in fo͝ot, go͝od

ou, as in out, thou

oi, as in oil, rejoice′

′ indicates voice glide as in pardon (pard′n), evil (ē′v′l)

NOTE—For markings not given in this table, see Webster's International Dictionary.